

# bulletin





# *The Department of State* bulletin

VOL. XXI, No. 525 • PUBLICATION 3588

July 25, 1949

*The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication compiled and edited in the Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes press releases on foreign policy issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.*

*Publications of the Department, as well as legislative material in the field of international relations, are listed currently.*

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents  
U.S. Government Printing Office  
Washington 25, D.C.

**PRICE:**

52 issues, domestic \$6, foreign \$8.50  
Single copy, 20 cents

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (February 18, 1949).

**Note:** Contents of this publication are not copyrighted and items contained herein may be reprinted. Citation of the DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN as the source will be appreciated.

AUG 12 '49

## RADIO IN U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY<sup>1</sup>

### Stations Achieving Independence

*Ruby A. Parson, Deputy Chief, Radio Branch Information Services Division, OMGUS*

With the turnover of Radio Stuttgart to German management on June 30, one of the major tasks of the occupation in the information field went into its final phase. Independent community radio will have been established by law in every state of the US Zone, with German management in control. American radio officers will continue liaison with the stations only as consultants and observers to watch the progress of free, democratic radio in the new Germany.

Some of these Americans are the same men who came into Germany with the army and began the work of rebuilding German radio while battles were still being fought. It was imperative then to get radio going as a medium through which occupation officials could reach the German people with instruction and information. There was no time for leisurely surveys, planning and construction.

The radio teams who came in with the US Army moved first to locate the former German stations and decide what could be done with them. Some of them they found without difficulty in various stages of damage from total destruction to "extensive but superficial damage."

The studio building of Radio Munich, for instance, was bombed out, without windows and roof and with all the delicate studio equipment shattered. The transmitter, however, was found some 15 miles out of town, virtually undamaged. The US radio men wheeled up a portable studio van,

built for use by the Psychological Warfare Division, SHEAF, got the lines to the transmitter hooked up and in two days Radio Munich was on the air.

There was somewhat similar luck at Stuttgart where the transmitter, also located out of the city was found with "extensive but superficial damage" and was quickly patched and restored to use. Once again, however, the studios were gone. They had been stripped first by the Germans as they got out and then taken over as a bivouac by Moroccan occupation troops. Nothing but the walls was left.

So another army studio van was brought up for use and '45 old timers at Radio Stuttgart like to tell now how at one time they had developed the technique of jackknifing performers into this cell-like studio until they managed a broadcast with 16 participants in the 6-by-8-foot box. That, they agreed, was the full capacity. Today Radio Stuttgart has modern roomy studios not only at Stuttgart but at Heidelberg as well.

Radio for Frankfurt proved the knottiest problem. For a time, the former studios couldn't be found at all. After several months they were discovered buried under the ruins of what had been the office building of the radio station. Today that studio building has been restored and is in full use, although at first, studios were improvised in a house in Bad Nauheim.

The transmitter in the meantime had been located but it lay in jagged ruins. No amount of improvising with string, wire and scrounged

<sup>1</sup> Reprinted from *Information Bulletin* of U.S. Military Government in Germany, July 12, 1949.

equipment would put that together again. So this time a mobile transmitter was moved in—a United States one kilowatt transmitter built on six vans. This was later supplemented with a powerful sender which had been installed in a train for projected use by the German army. The latter is still in use at Radio Frankfurt and is emitting 60 kilowatts, 18 hours a day.

So the three big stations in the US Zone grew up out of war ruins. Today they are modern, smoothly operating installations, each with more broadcast power than any individual transmitter in the United States. A smaller station also was set up under US auspices to service the state of Bremen. And at the same time, RIAS—Radio in American Sector, Berlin<sup>2</sup> was being developed from its modest Drahtfunk (wire service) beginning into the powerful multiple transmitter station which is now the only remaining MG station and the only United States outlet in “iron curtain” country.

These are the foreshortened facts of the physical reconstruction of radio in the US Zone of Germany. The full story, which could fill a book and probably will one day, is a saga of scrounging, adapting, improvising and getting on with a big job. It has been a new kind of American pioneering, with German help.

In this hurly-burly of repair and construction, the major task of radio—the reorientation of a demoralized people—went forward. Originally all stations were manned with German-speaking Americans, but very early in the occupation began the task of training German newscasters and announcers. (No one worried about entertainment in those days.) The problem was where to find Germans with some radio experience, but politically unobjectionable.

There was no desire to go back into business with the Goebbels clan but obviously unless a radio man belonged to that persuasion he hadn't been getting any experience in radio in Germany in the last dozen years. Many came, protested purity and were hired. Almost as many, as quickly as their Fragebogen (political questionnaires) were received, were fired again. For a time it was 100 percent turnover with the American radio team scrambling to gain a little ground—and staff.

<sup>2</sup> See “RIAS” in *Information Bulletin*, Issue No. 146, Oct. 19, 1948.

Eventually the new German news and commentators' staffs were built up largely of men and women without previous experience in these fields. Even so they have been trained by experienced American news and radio men serving with military government and are now stout champions of objective news presentation, of freedom of the air for all responsible opinions, of on-the-spot broadcasting of community activities and of independent radio stations.

These men and women are perhaps the most important product of four years of occupation in radio. They must constitute the nucleus of future free radio, taking the place of tradition, professional books and college courses in educating the next crop of radio workers in the democratic concept of free information.

An attempt has been made to write the free, independent character of these stations into law. With the encouragement of American Military Government, each state has adopted a radio law which sets up a public radio council to be responsible for broadcasting. The laws all aim to keep the council free from domination by government or any special interest and to provide full representation of all the significant elements of community life—politics, culture, religion, agriculture, industry, labor and special youths' and women's groups.

Broadcasting codes stipulate the obligation to present news objectively and to afford equable airtime for divergent views on public matters. With reservations only to protect the security of occupying powers and to prevent advocacy of militant nationalism or totalitarianism, commentators are assured the right to air their views. Thus a legal skeleton for free radio has been provided. Whether or not it takes on flesh and blood depends, of course, on how much value is placed on freedom of expression by the Germans themselves and how vigilant minorities will be to protect their legally granted rights.

The “community” character of radio has likewise been given a legal basis in the laws enacted in the US Zone. Since the first days of the occupation, it has been the goal of American Military Government, to see established a decentralized broadcasting system which would be difficult for a central regime to seize, as the Nazis did, for a one-voiced propaganda instrument.

Ideally, from an American point of view, there should be numerous, independently-owned sta-



tions. But up to now this has not been possible in postwar Germany. In addition to the difficulty of securing equipment and the expense of operating individual stations, the basic limiting factor has been and will continue to be shortage of frequencies. Establishment of state stations consumed all frequencies available and there is furthermore some question if all of these wavelengths can be retained.

The Copenhagen conference on European frequencies held last summer proposed drastic cuts in the facilities now in use in Germany. The United States entered into the record a formal reservation stating it would not be bound by this agreement threatening the high-powered transmitters in the US occupation areas in Germany.

While holding firmly to the reservation and making no preparations to conform with the Copenhagen agreement, US radio officials have encouraged the development of Frequency Modulation as the only solution of the frequency shortage problem. US-sponsored stations are already operating experimental FM transmitters to test their suitability for wide use and German manufacturers are studying the prospects for providing both transmitters and receivers necessary for such development. If this is the turn German radio takes, it opens the possibility of expanding and diversifying the present radio setup along a number of lines, including that of financing.

At present, German stations with the exception of those in Berlin are financed by the collection of listener fees as is customary in European countries. This fee system is conducted on a state basis and the public radio council in each state administers the funds for radio uses. It is apparent that such a system, while it has ardent proponents in Europe and has worked out admirably in many cases as the British Broadcasting Company (BBC), lacks the incentive which is provided by commercial competition in American radio.

It is too early to say if commercial radio will ever come to Germany. With Frequency Modulation opening up more frequencies, perhaps it will be possible to grant licenses to small commercial stations which will furnish competition to the state radio system and to each other. There is considerable interest evident among Germans anxious to experiment in such a venture.

There is also a constant stream of requests for installations to be subsidized and used by special

groups, *i. e.* labor, political parties, religious organizations, etc. These requests have been refused by Military Government, which still retains responsibility for frequency allocation, because of the lack of frequencies and the feeling that if one or two low power channels should become available, so powerful an advantage should not be given to any one special interest.

If however, commercial radio does become feasible in Germany through development in FM, it will not only offer the advantage of opening up the field to a "multiplicity of voices" but will probably be regulated under the public radio council to serve the general public interest. These, however, are still questions of the future.

At present, Americans who work in the field of radio feel that there is considerable ground for satisfaction with the progress that has been made in four years toward sound, democratic radio in the US Zone of Germany. (There is no illusion, however, that it has the stability, the toughness and the deep roots which support the structure of free radio in the United States.) The present staffs are those who have been schooled with Western democratic concepts of free expression. An attempt has been made in these years also to educate the community to what it should demand of its radio station. And courses of indoctrination were provided for newly-elected members of the public radio councils.

As a result of these measures and probably because of some genuine German desire and respect for unrestricted information, free radio is operating well and apparently with public approval. Nevertheless, there are occasional signals of future problems, such as a high German official requesting that a commentator be prohibited from criticizing a current policy of the government. "We might want to change this policy," he explained, "and we wouldn't want it to appear that we had done so as the result of public pressure."

But that incident reveals a basic weakness in the German attitude that affects much more than merely democratic radio. On the other hand it is known that one German commentator, vigorous and effective in his attacks on Communism, stubbornly remains on the air though one member of his family in the East Zone has been imprisoned as a result and he himself has been both threatened and offered bribes to stop his broadcasts.

(Continued on page 115)

## VENEZUELA: "LITTLE VENICE" OF SOUTH AMERICA

by John L. Mutz

On May 14, 1948, the Commissioner of Reclamation forwarded a letter to "All Regional Directors" advising that the Department of State had received a request from the Venezuelan Ambassador, Señor Dr. Gonzalo Carnevali, for the services of an engineer. The assignment would be for a period of 2 months; the purpose to assist in the study and determination of the most adequate and economical method for the conservation and maintenance of canals in his country and to aid in the selection of the type of equipment and machinery required in connection therewith.

The author was selected for the assignment and arrived at Caracas, Venezuela, on October 29, 1948.

As is the case with many "Norte Americanos," I had only a very general conception of what lay ahead because, after all, is not Venezuela in the tropics and is it not a country of plentiful rainfall where bananas, coffee, sugar cane, and other crops requiring rather moist conditions are grown? Also, does not the name Venezuela mean "Little Venice," which in itself implies many lakes, which exist only where there is ample precipitation?

Venezuela is a country of many contrasts and only two well defined seasons. The annual precipitation varies from 10 inches along the northern seacoast to 140 inches in some of the jungle areas in the southern part of the country. It has a definitely dry season known as "Verano" and a wet season known as "Invierno." The wet season is from April to October, and the dry season is from November through March. In many areas there are extended periods during which the rainfall is less than 0.2 of an inch. Because of this low rainfall, a plant for distilling fresh water from sea water is being constructed on the Peninsula de

Paraguana by the Caribbean Oil Company, in connection with a refinery it is building. Fresh water shortage also is a problem on the island of Margarita, located off the northeast coast of Venezuela and noted for its pearls and native artwork. Here, water is provided by tankers from the mainland. With a 12-month growing season and erratic precipitation, it was evident immediately why there is a need for irrigation in Venezuela.

The country has a total area of 352,000 square miles with a population of 3,500,000. The area is slightly less than that contained in the states of Texas and New Mexico and has a population density about that of Colorado. Nearly two-thirds of the country is mountainous, leaving only one-third which is sufficiently level for farming.

The Venezuelan Government is well supplied with funds derived largely from its fabulous oil resources—and it has the world's greatest oil producing reserve. The Government has recognized the need for developing the irrigation potentialities and is now pursuing a well-planned course of action in carrying out a much needed irrigated agricultural program by using funds which are obtained from a fifty-fifty split of the oil produced.

During the past 8 years a number of American technicians have been employed to aid in developing Venezuelan irrigated agriculture. Among them are W. L. Powers, Department of Soils, Oregon State College; J. B. Bond, consulting engineer; A. W. Newcomer, Bureau of Reclamation; and M. R. Lewis. Many Venezuelans have visited the United States to study our irrigation and conservation methods. Some of whom are Dr. Gustavo Padilla, chief of the Division of Agro-economica; Pedro Castillo, head of operation and main-

tenance; and Henry Delgado, head of conservation, all in the Ministry of Public Works.

The Venezuelans have made detailed and semi-detailed land classification studies on several hundred thousand acres of land, and interestingly enough the Bureau of Reclamation standards are used as well as its Land Classification Manual.

The table below lists the projects completed by the Government, those under construction, and some of those under study.

The crops which are and can be grown are numerous. In part they are bananas (about 14 varieties), sugar cane, coffee, corn, tobacco, cotton, rice, many citrus fruits, practically all types of vegetables, with the exception of head lettuce, and many tropical fruits and vegetables such as, oyster plant, soursop (the fruit is pear-shaped with a slightly acid, fibrous pulp), guava, sapodilla (its latex yields chicle and the fruit has a sweet brownish pulp), avocado, mango, papaya (oblong fruit has a pulpy flesh eaten raw, but is boiled and used as vegetable), cacao, and bread fruit.

In addition to the work undertaken directly by the Venezuelan Government in the production

of food, the Venezuela Basic Economy Corporation has been established by Nelson Rockefeller. This corporation obtains contributions from Creole, Caribbean, and Mene Grande Oil Companies for the production and distribution of fish, poultry, cattle, and agricultural products.

The particular purpose of this visit in Venezuela was to assist in determining the proper type and amount of equipment required to mechanize the operation and maintenance of the irrigation projects of Tuy, Suata, San Carlos, Cumana, and El Cenizo in order to reduce the operation and maintenance costs. Contracts have been made between the national government and individual land owners within the irrigation projects for the reimbursement of construction costs and payment of operation and maintenance costs. As the maintenance is largely accomplished by hand labor, the cost is now running between 65 and 90 bolivares (a bolivar is worth about 30¢) per hectare, or between \$8.00 and \$11.00 per acre. At the same time, the operation and maintenance contract in one case provides for a payment of 12 bolivares

(Continued on page 118)

Name	Location	Acres	Type of works
<i>Construction:</i>			
Tuy . . . . .	Miranda . . . . .	3,700	Direct diversion.
Suata . . . . .	Aragua . . . . .	8,500	Storage.
San Carlos . . . . .	Cojedes . . . . .	12,000	Direct diversion.
Cumana . . . . .	Sucre . . . . .	6,200	Direct diversion.
Guanare . . . . .	Portuguesa . . . . .	63,700	Direct diversion.
Subtotal . . . . .		34,100	
<i>Under construction:</i>			
Taguiguai . . . . .	Aragua . . . . .	22,000	Off-stream storage.
Guataparo . . . . .	Carabobo . . . . .	7,500	Storage.
El Cenizo . . . . .	Trujillo . . . . .	20,000	Direct diversion.
Neveri . . . . .	Anzoatequi . . . . .	3,500	Direct diversion.
Subtotal . . . . .		53,000	
<i>Under study:</i>			
Carora . . . . .	Lara . . . . .	15,000	Direct diversion.
El Cenizo . . . . .	Trujillo . . . . .	200,000	Storage.
Subtotal . . . . .		215,000	
TOTAL . . . . .		302,100	



## THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

### Excerpts From Comparative Review of Activities and Work Programmes of the U.N. and the Specialized Agencies in the Economic and Social Fields

*submitted by the Secretary-General*

U.N. doc. E/1351  
Dated June 7, 1949

#### PART I

##### Introduction

A Comparative Review of the Activities and Work Programmes of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in the Economic and Social Fields (E/848 and E/848/Add. 1) was presented to the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council in accordance with a proposal made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its third session.<sup>1</sup>

The twofold purpose of the review was stated as follows:

1. to assist the Economic and Social Council, under General Assembly resolution 125 (II) "to give constant attention to the factor of the relative priority of proposals, and to consider as a matter of urgency the further steps which should be taken to develop effective co-ordination of the programmes of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs on the one hand and the specialized agencies on the other";

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Part II of the review includes an analytical outline of the principal questions in the economic and social fields and the work of the U.N. and specialized agencies related to each; Part III is made up of three annexes, including documents, resolutions, and organizational structure of the agencies and the U.N. commissions and departments included in the review.]

<sup>1</sup> Second report of the Co-ordination Committee to the Economic and Social Council, E/625, chapter V. The new title of this committee, Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, was adopted at its sixth session, Nov. 12, 1948, (see E/1076, p. 3).

"to promote the most efficient and practical use of the resources of the United Nations and the specialized agencies by recommendations concerning the definition of responsibility for specific projects and concerning priorities for action";

2. to assist the Co-ordination Committee, under Economic and Social Council resolution 128 (VI) "to draw the attention of the Council to any apparent overlapping or duplication of activities of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields";

The Council at its seventh session<sup>2</sup> considered the review and agreed that the Secretary-General should prepare the Comparative Review for the ninth session in a similar form as a reference document, with an indication of priorities, wherever possible, specific questions requiring the special attention of the Council to be treated in separate documents.

This Comparative Review is based<sup>3</sup> primarily on the statements regarding work programmes in (a) the reports of the specialized agencies submitted in pursuance of the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, (b) the reports of the Commissions of the Economic and Social Council<sup>4</sup> and (c) the report of the Secretary-General on the Work Programmes of the Commissions of the Council 1949 and 1950

<sup>2</sup> Report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly, A/625, pp. 69 and 70.

<sup>3</sup> See annex I for a list of documents used in the preparation of this review.



(E/1344 and E/1344/Add. 1).<sup>4</sup> This information has been supplemented by material from the *Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects*, from budget statements supplied by some of the agencies and from other documents dealing with specific subjects and with inter-relationships of the United Nations and specialized agencies. Representatives of specialized agencies have also supplied additional information and informal memoranda and have given innumerable suggestions regarding the interpretation and organization of the material.

A comparison of the work programmes of the various commissions and specialized agencies is difficult, partly because the information provided in their reports to the Council is not comparable.

The agencies are requested in Council resolution 128 (VI) to provide in their reports an account of (a) activities of the agency for the past year, including conferences and meetings, actions taken (conventions, recommendations, expert assistance rendered, studies and publications), and relations with United Nations and its various organs, matters referred by agencies to United Nations, participation in meetings and co-operative projects, (b) activities and work programmes for the current calendar year, including the items mentioned above, and an indication of priorities, if any, or major modifications of previously submitted work programmes, and (c) as far as possible, an account of the proposed activities and work programmes for the subsequent year.

Concerning the Commissions of the Council and the Divisions of the Economic and Social Council, the same resolution requests from the Secretary-General an account of the current work programmes, with a description, where applicable, of their relationship to similar activities carried on by the specialized agencies and by other organs of the United Nations.

Thus the periods of time to be covered in the various reports are not specified in comparable terms. Furthermore the reports of the agencies deal largely with past activities and vary greatly in the extent to which they meet the Council's request for information in terms of the current calendar year, and of the subsequent year, or distinguish clearly among completed, continuing or future activities. The reports of the commissions review the activities of the past year but they, as well as the work programmes of the Commissions and corresponding secretariat divisions,<sup>5</sup> present outlines

<sup>4</sup> Note: Since a number of the commissions do not complete their sessions and submit their reports until shortly before the opening of the ninth session of the Council, the report listed under (c) and the final version of this review (to be issued as E/1351/Rev. 1) cannot be completed until early in July.

<sup>5</sup> E/1344 and E/1344/Add. 1.

of work somewhat generally in terms of 1949 and 1950.

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its report to the seventh session of the Council<sup>6</sup> stated that in the Comparative Review special attention would be devoted to the future work programmes contained in the reports of the various agencies and to the information available concerning any priorities within agencies. This review, therefore, does not describe the 1948 activities reported by the agencies, United Nations Commissions and divisions of the secretariat, except when these past activities are part of a continuing programme. It is concerned with 1949 and 1950, including all continuing work and new work in progress or to be undertaken during those periods.

The Commissions of the Council, like the specialized agencies, are requested in section D of Council resolution 128 (VI) "to establish priorities of work, in their respective programmes, based on the urgency and importance of projects in fulfilling the purposes of Article 55 of the Charter and to indicate these priorities in their reports to the Council."

Again the agencies and the Commissions vary in their interpretation and application of the term "priorities." In some work programmes priorities or major emphases are indicated in terms of broad divisions of their respective total fields; in others priorities are expressed in terms of specific projects within each division of the over-all programme.

In the following sections of this review the manner in which each agency or commission has dealt with the problem of priorities will be briefly described and the general areas or specific projects selected for special emphasis will be indicated.

## General Review of Programmes and Priorities

### A. UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONS AND DIVISIONS

A final statement regarding the programmes and priorities of all the United Nations commissions and divisions cannot be made at this time because the reports of several commissions which have recently met are not yet available and other commissions have not yet had their pre-council session. For the convenience of Council Members, this document, though necessarily incomplete, is being circulated before the opening of the ninth session of the Council and a revision of this document including changes, when necessary, and new information not now available will be distributed at the beginning of the ninth session.

Since the work programmes of the Commissions of the Council and the Economic and Social Affairs Departments will be found in the Secretary-General's report, E/1344, the following paragraphs will only review briefly the information now at hand on the manner in which certain commissions deal with priorities.

<sup>6</sup> E/846, p. 6.

### 1. *Transport and Communications Commission and Division*

The Transport and Communications Commission at its third session refrained from trying to establish an order of priority among the various matters on its work programme as this was not considered practicable.<sup>7</sup> The difficulties preventing the establishment of an order of priorities as pointed out in the Commission's report on its second session, are inherent in the character of its activities which are advisory, stimulative, coordinating and organizing. No priority, in the opinion of the Commission, could be given to work in connexion with any of these functions, nor to one region over another nor to one means of transport or communications over another.

### 2. *The Fiscal Commission and Division*

The Fiscal Commission in its report on its second session<sup>8</sup> stated that the limited resources available require the establishment of an order of priority. The items of the work programme were listed in the order considered appropriate, an order to be followed, as far as practicable, by the Secretariat, with due regard to the needs of other organs of the Secretariat. The items were given in the following order:

- (a) the rendering of technical assistance to Governments as and when required (par. 19);
- (b) the work of collation and synthesis covered in paragraphs 15-18 and paragraph 20, with particular reference under 18 to extra-territorial taxation (par. 30);
- (c) the study of the effects of taxation on international trade and investment (par. 23);
- (d) the examination of the Model Conventions of Mexico and London (par. 29) and, in particular, the problems arising on the taxation of company profits and dividends and problems arising from dual domicile in estate taxes (par. 27);
- (e) the study of the scope of arrangements for reciprocal administrative assistance between revenue authorities in tax matters (par. 31);
- (f) at the instance of, and in co-operation with, other organs of the United Nations, the study of the economic influences of taxation (in addition to the work proposed at (c) above) continuing the work of the League of Nations Fiscal Committee in this field (par. 24) with particular reference to:
  - (i) fiscal measures to prevent depressions (par. 33),
  - (ii) the influence of taxes upon consumption, the standard of living and production.

<sup>7</sup> E/CN.2/65/Rev. 1, par. 12 (h).

<sup>8</sup> E/1104, pars. 36 and 37.

### 3. *The Statistical Commission and Statistical Office*

The Report of the Statistical Commission on its fourth session<sup>9</sup> does not specifically set forth an order of priorities in the work programme to be dealt with by the Commission and the Office. However, at its 1949 session special attention was given to the revision of the international classification for international trade statistics, the progress of plans for the 1950 census of agriculture and population and the development of an international standard classification of occupations. Looking toward the improvement of international statistics, specific recommendations were made on measures to be taken to remedy deficiencies in national statistical services.

### 4. *Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

At its fourth session the ECAFE took no action to establish priorities.<sup>10</sup> Its programme as a whole is given in the Secretary-General's report on work programmes, E/1344.

### 5. *Population Commission and Division*

The report of the fourth session of the Population Commission<sup>11</sup> recalled that the Commission at its second session had given priority to the development of basic population data and stated that this work should be continued together with work on international census plans. The Commission also considered that increased emphasis should now be laid on the provision to Ecosoc of the basic information and analyses necessary for taking demographic factors into account in the development of economic and social policies, with work on the inter-relationship of economic, social and population changes receiving first priority. Studies directly related to the above in the fields of migration, the population of Trust Territories, infant mortality and recent trends in birth rates should also have high priority.

### 6. *Commission on the Status of Women*

At its third session,<sup>12</sup> the Commission on the Status of Women decided to request the Secretary-General to give priority, in the preparation of his work programme, to the following projects in the order listed:

- (1) Collection of supplementary information on nationality (Part C (b) of resolution 154 (VII) of the Economic and Social Council), and preparatory measures for a Draft Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.
- (2) Preparation of documentation on the Property Rights of Married Women (E/615, paragraph 25), including the preparation of sections of the Questionnaire which are pertinent to the property rights of married women.

<sup>9</sup> E/1312.

<sup>10</sup> E/1329, par. 42.

<sup>11</sup> E/1313, pars. 38 ff.

<sup>12</sup> E/1316, par. 59.

(3)  
various  
oration  
(4)  
gation  
tions,  
(5)  
a Com  
to Wo  
(6)  
ments  
plicat  
and p  
(7)  
phies  
(8)  
accou  
gans  
Agen  
7. In  
Th  
opera  
to est  
All  
of co  
terms  
which  
benef  
which  
(a)  
of co  
in or  
(b)  
of co  
the U  
minis  
(c)  
ing h  
tims  
B. SPE  
1. In  
Th  
have  
of I  
it co  
tions  
socia  
your  
mar  
terr  
tain  
labo  
Th  
cove  
1948  
"P



(3) Study of access of women to education in various countries, in law and practice, in collaboration with UNESCO.

(4) Report on posts in the Secretariat, and delegations to organs and agencies of the United Nations, occupied by women.

(5) Examination of the possibility of proposing a Convention on the Granting of Political Rights to Women.

(6) Preparation of materials, from governmental and non-governmental sources, on the application to women of penal law, police statutes, and prison administration.

(7) Publication and dissemination of biographies of women.

(8) Preparation and publication of a quarterly account of pertinent activities of the various organs of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies relating to the status of women.

#### 7. *International Children's Emergency Fund*

The ICEF is an emergency organization with an operational programme in which it is not possible to establish in advance priorities for specific parts.

Allocation of funds is made on the application of countries on the basis of need, in view of the terms of General Assembly resolution 57 (I) under which ICEF was created "to be utilized for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were the victims of aggression. . . ."

(a) "For the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were victims of aggression and in order to assist in their rehabilitation;

(b) "For the benefit of children and adolescents of countries at present receiving assistance from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration;

(c) "For child health purposes generally, giving high priority to the children of countries victims of aggression."

#### B. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

##### 1. *International Labour Organisation*

The three reports of ILO to United Nations have covered virtually the entire field of action of ILO.<sup>13</sup> The first report included topics which it considered of immediate concern to United Nations at the time: employment and unemployment, social security, the protection of children and young persons, women's work, labour inspection, maritime labour, social policy in non-metropolitan territories and migration. The second report contained chapters on industrial safety, agricultural labour and statistics.

The third report of ILO to the United Nations covers the period from April 1948 to February 1949 and indicates under the subjects dealt with

the activities to continue during the remainder of 1949 and, insofar as possible, those to be extended or undertaken in 1950.

It brings up-to-date the account of the activities of ILO in the principal fields included in the previous reports and deals with additional topics, thus covering manpower, wages, freedom of association and industrial relations, social security, industrial safety, maritime labour, agriculture, co-operation (co-operative organizations), the protection of children and young persons, women's work, the functioning and plans of ILO's industrial committees, statistics, publications of ILO, regional activities, advisory missions, administrative questions and relations with other international organizations. It points out that there still remain other fields, in which ILO has been and will continue to be active, to be covered in future reports, such as industrial health and welfare, the protection of salaried and professional workers, and working conditions in general.

The ILO has provided the following statement regarding the process by which the content of their work programme and the items for the agenda of the International Labour Conferences are determined:

"In the case of the International Labour Organisation, the Constitution, the Standing Orders and the constitutional practice of the Organisation to a large extent preclude a situation in which precedence should be awarded among simultaneous and rival claims of subjects requiring treatment by its representative organs.

"The scope of the activities of the organization is defined by its Constitution and by the Declaration of Philadelphia.

"Although this scope is wide, the number of subjects which can practically be selected for treatment at the same time is more limited.

"The main task of the International Labour Conference is the consideration of these subjects with a view to the establishment of international standards embodied in conventions which tend to restrict the number of subjects which may be selected for simultaneous treatment.

"The first is that the adoption of international instruments is regulated by the Constitution and the Standing Orders which provide for a number of consecutive stages of the process between each of which a prescribed interval should elapse. Therefore, the agenda of each session of the Conference includes the continuation or the conclusion of work already initiated.

"The second is that the action of the Organisation is of a continuing character. Each convention is subject to periodical revision. In addition, each session of the International Labour Conference is called upon to study information and reports on the application of conventions and recommendations. As an illustration attention might be drawn to the fact that the Governing Body has decided to instruct the Office to request States

<sup>13</sup> E/586, E/586/Add. 1 and 2 and E/1362.

Members to submit in 1950 reports under Article 19 of the Constitution on the following conventions and recommendations:

Protection against accidents (dockers) Convention (revised), 1932 (No. 32)

Protection against accidents (dockers) Reciprocity Recommendation, 1932 (No. 40)

Vocational Training Recommendation, 1939 (No. 57)

Apprenticeship Recommendation, 1939 (No. 60)

Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81)

Labour Inspection Recommendation, 1947 (No. 81)

Labour Inspection (mining and transport) Recommendation, 1947 (No. 82)

Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947 (No. 85)

"Besides, as the Organisation has already studied a considerable number of subjects coming within its scope, it is not faced with an entirely unexplored field. Rather, it is called upon to consolidate, widen and adapt to changed circumstances its achievements by treating new but related subjects, with a view to ensuring in the light of experience, the existence of a coherent body of international standards.

"Therefore, the agenda of the sessions of the International Labour Conference also comprises items relating to questions which, in the judgment of the Governing Body, have reached a stage at which international action is deemed feasible and desirable and for the study of which enough information on the experience already acquired in the field has been accumulated and sound preliminary work has been undertaken.

"As an illustration of these processes, attention should be called to the agenda of the forthcoming sessions of the International Labour Conference which includes items which have been placed upon it either in accordance with the Standing Orders, such as the discussion of the Director-General's Report, the discussion of financial and budgetary questions and information and reports on the application of conventions and recommendations, or items concerning the completion of work already undertaken, or again the study of questions which are of such a nature that their consideration by the International Labour Conference will contribute to the effective development of the existing body of international standards. The items so included on the agenda of forthcoming sessions of the International Labour Conference are as follows:

#### 32nd Session, 1949

- I. Director-General's Report.
- II. Financial and budgetary questions.
- III. Reports on the application of Conventions.

IV. Application of the principles of the right to organize and to bargain collectively (second discussion).

V. Industrial relations, comprising collective agreements, conciliation and arbitration, and co-operation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations (first discussion).

VI. Labour clauses in public contracts (second discussion).

VII. Protection of wages (second discussion).

VIII. Wages: General Report.

IX. Vocational guidance (second discussion).

X. Revision of the Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention, 1933.

XI. Migration for employment: Revision of the Migration for Employment Convention, 1939, the Migration for Employment Recommendation, 1939, and the Migration for Employment (Co-operation between States) Recommendation, 1939.

XII. Partial Revision of the Social Security (Seafarers) Convention, 1946 (No. 70), the Paid Vacations (Seafarers) Convention, 1946 (No. 72), the Accommodation of Crews Convention, 1946 (No. 75), and the Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention, 1946 (No. 76).

#### 33rd Session, 1950

1. Report of the Director-General.
2. Financial and Budgetary Questions.
3. Information and Reports on the application of Conventions and Recommendations.  
(These three items will be included in the agenda in accordance with the Standing Orders of the Conference)
4. Industrial Relations (an item which the 32nd Session of the Conference will probably place on the agenda of the 33rd Session for second discussion).
5. Equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value (first discussion).
6. Agricultural labour: General report.
7. Minimum wage regulation in agriculture (first discussion).
8. Holidays with pay in agriculture (first discussion).
9. Vocational training of adults, including disabled persons (single discussion, preceded by a preparatory technical tripartite conference).

#### 34th Session, 1951

"The following items will necessarily be included in the agenda of the 34th Session of the Conference:

Report of the Director-General  
Financial and Budgetary Questions  
Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.

"The 33rd Session of the Conference has on its agenda for first discussion the following questions which the Conference may be expected, under



Article 16, paragraph 3, of the Constitution, to place upon the agenda of the 34th Session for second discussion:

Equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value.

Minimum wage regulation in agriculture.

Holidays with pay in agriculture.

"In addition, the Governing Body has been invited to consider the possibility of including in the agenda, to be dealt with under the double discussion procedure: The revision of the conventions and recommendations relating to social security, with a view to the adoption of such new conventions as may be found necessary, the guaranteed wage, the status and conditions of employment of domestic workers.

"All suggestions of subsidiary organs are made to or through the Governing Body and the latter, in light of the above consideration is in a position to decide in what manner, and which of these suggestions can best be given effect to and be incorporated in the overall programme of the Organisation, as circumstances and experience may warrant.

"By the same token, the Governing Body is also in a position to seek the advice of the advisory bodies of the Organisation on those specific questions which are brought to the attention of the Conference, or the consideration of which is part of the continuing work of the ILO.

"Furthermore, the activities of the International Labour Office are under the control of the Governing Body. A number of these are directly related to the preparation of the work of the representative organs and therefore follow exactly the same pattern.

"Other activities are undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution or of International Labour Conventions which vest specific tasks of a permanent character with the International Labour Office.

"Tasks which do not derive from the preparation of the work of the principal or subsidiary organs of the ILO or from specific statutory provisions are undertaken where and as in the judgment of the Director-General, they are likely to round out the work of representative organs, to pave the way for future action by these organs or to fulfill a function which a representative organ may not be equipped to fulfill.

"In view of these facts, the International Labour Organisation, in the establishment of its programme of work, is not faced with problem of choosing among a number of new subjects of equal importance and urgency which categories shall be treated first as, in view of the limitations of a physical, technical, financial or political character which attend upon international organiza-

tions, they cannot all be treated at the same time, or cannot be so treated with reasonable expectation of success, but rather to endeavour so to subordinate each activity to the main purposes and aims of an enduring character as to bolster the effectiveness of the ILO's action and thereby to enable it to discharge the functions which have been entrusted to it by its constituent instruments."

## 2. Food and Agricultural Organization

Information on the work programme of FAO utilized in this review is taken from the FAO Programme of Work for 1949 and Activities of FAO in the Field of Economic Development both of which are appended to the Report of FAO to the United Nations prepared for the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council.<sup>14</sup> Access was also had to a draft of the as yet unpublished Programme of Work for 1950.

The Programme of Work for 1949 points out that the specific proposals therein included are not limited to that year but are framed in the light of a policy covering periods from three to five years. The 1950 programme is, therefore, largely a continuation and extension of that for 1949.

The wide range of FAO's activities is indicated in the 1949 programme in a detailed list of the projects of the FAO divisions: economics, marketing and statistics, nutrition, agriculture (including agricultural services, animal industry, land use, plant industry, rural welfare, fisheries, forestry and forest products, distribution and information). A separate section indicates plans for regional representatives.

This year, as last year, FAO has based its programme on a series of specific projects rigorously selected from a very large number of recommendations made by its annual conferences. The criterion for this selection has been which projects, in terms of FAO's resources, can be most effective in assisting member Governments in the solution of the production and distribution problems with which they are confronted. The main objectives of its work remain essentially the same as previously outlined:

(1) assisting member Governments to increase the production of food, fibers and timber—the primary goal;

(2) improving distribution, particularly doing what it can to see that food surpluses in one country are made available to the hungry in another; this includes the promotion of the adoption of international policies with respect to commodity arrangements;

(3) bettering the conditions of rural populations.

Its work in measures to deal with losses caused by insects, pests and other diseases including

<sup>14</sup> E/1321.

losses in storage and transit is related to both (1) and (2) above.

The report further points out that FAO's three-fold task in working toward its main objectives is:

- (1) the collection, analysis and dissemination of information including statistical, factual, technical and educational information;
- (2) the promotion of international consultation and co-operation;
- (3) the provision of technical assistance to member Governments.

### 3. *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations*

UNESCO has submitted to the United Nations its regular report<sup>15</sup> on activities covering the year 1948, and, in its Annex IV, the year 1949. In addition, the Director-General of UNESCO has communicated to the Secretary-General a statement on its "Priorities within the programme for 1949." The latter points out that the programme adopted in Beirut is comparatively permanent, and that the Executive Board has marked out within the permanent programme certain activities on which the Organization should concentrate its main energies during the coming months. The selection of these priorities has been based upon their value in raising general educational, scientific and cultural standards and their appeal to those whose co-operation is necessary for carrying them out, and upon the likelihood of achieving tangible results fairly quickly.

Priorities thus determined are as follows:

**RECONSTRUCTION:** "Since the ruins of the world have not yet been rebuilt," UNESCO again this year gives priority to the whole of its reconstruction programme, while listing certain activities in the Middle East, such as relief to refugees, as particularly urgent.

**EDUCATION:** In this field, emphasis is laid on the following projects:

Clearing house, with educational missions to be sent, as a new experiment, to four countries during 1949 (Afghanistan, the Philippines, Siam and Syria).

Educational seminars (one in Brazil, one in India).

Improvement of textbooks and teaching materials.

Fundamental education, including pilot and associated projects.

Education for international understanding, with special stress laid on the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

International Charter for Youth.

<sup>15</sup> E/1349.

Adult education (International Conference in Denmark).

War-handicapped children.

**NATURAL SCIENCES:** The following projects receive priority:

Field science co-operation offices.

Collaboration with the United Nations, particularly in connection with the project on "International Research Laboratories".

Assistance, with WHO's collaboration, in the establishment of a Permanent Bureau for the Coordination of International Conferences of Medical Science.

Conservation of natural resources and the protection of nature, in collaboration with the United Nations.

International Institute of the Hylean Amazon, and possible establishment of an adult institute for arid zones.

Social and international implications of science.

**SOCIAL SCIENCES:** The following projects receive priority:

Establishment of international organizations concerned with social sciences.

Studies on tensions affecting international understanding.

Study by social scientists of methods and problems in international collaboration.

**PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES:** In this field, priority is given to the following projects:

Co-operation with non-governmental organizations in the field of philosophy and humanistic studies.

Philosophic round-tables.

Human rights (essays and pamphlets).

**CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:** In this field, the following projects receive priority:

Reproductions in visual arts and music.

Translations.

Copyright problems.

Service for cultural liaison in the Middle East.

International Book Coup Scheme.

**EXCHANGE OF PERSONS:** Priority attention will be given here to:

(a) the collection, compilation and publication of information about the availability and conditions of scholarship and fellowship areas and similar facilities;

(b) the analysis of obstacles to the free movement of persons between countries, and the sending of recommendations to member States for eliminating these obstacles;

(c) the stimulation of additional governmental and private fellowships and the administration of the limited number of fellowships financed and sponsored from UNESCO's funds.

**MASS COMMUNICATION:** In this field, the whole programme of UNESCO receives priority, with special emphasis laid on the technical needs of press, radio and film, the removal of obstacles to the free flow of information, and action through radio, films and press to popularize subjects of an educational, scientific and cultural character or related to the work of the United Nations.

The documents submitted by UNESCO indicate that the 1950 programme will again be based on the permanent programmes adopted at Beirut. Possibly the question of priorities will again be reviewed and restated for 1950.

#### 4. *International Civil Aviation Organization*

"Report of Council to the Assembly" (volume I), covers ICAO's activities from March 1948 to March 1949. In addition, "Budget Estimates 1950" (volume II), presenting ICAO's future activities has provided information used in this review.

As last year's Comparative Review pointed out, the work of the ICAO is both technical and economic in its scope. Again this year, no series of specific priorities has been given, but some indications have been found in ICAO's first two documents (Volumes I and II) as to the particular importance of certain projects.

In the field of Air Navigation, priority has been given:

(a) to a continuing review of the implementation of the eight sets of International Standards and Recommended Practices (designated as Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation) which were adopted by the ICAO Council in March 1949. (These annexes pertain to (1) personnel licensing (2) rules of the air (3) meteorological codes (4) aeronautical charts (5) dimensional units to be used in air-ground communications (6) operation of aircraft-scheduled international air services (7) aircraft nationality and registration marks and (8) airworthiness of aircraft;)

(b) to the provision of assistance to member States concerning problems of implementation, and

(c) to the co-ordination of proposals for the amendment of the Annexes.<sup>14</sup>

The major economic studies of the Air Transport Bureau are the development of multilateral agreements on commercial rights in air transport, international air mail, the economics of air navigation facilities, air transport statistics, study of technical training for increasing safety of flight, study of multiple taxation, study of burdensome insurance requirements, study on an "International agency for communications facilities and ground aids," study on the "Provision and

Manning of indispensable air navigation facilities", studies of custom procedures, sanitary health and quarantine regulations, financial and monetary regulations, police and immigration requirements and regulations of national and international aeronautical charts. Though no specific priority has been given to any of these projects, the "Study of the economics of Air Navigation Facilities" has been emphasized as of an urgent nature,<sup>17</sup> and work on "Multiple taxation," and likewise work on "Burdensome insurance requirements" have been recognized by the ICAO Council as of major importance.<sup>18</sup>

The principal task of the Legal Bureau is assistance in the development of aviation law. Among the studies to be pursued in 1949-1950 are the consideration of proposed amendments to the Chicago Convention, the revision of the Warsaw Convention and the revision of the Rome Convention. As stated in last year's Comparative Review, the Bureau is also responsible for filing agreements concluded between States or airlines which the Contracting States of ICAO are obligated to register with the Council. The Bureau also handles the legal work required by any organ of ICAO.

#### 5. *World Health Organization*

The report of WHO to the Ninth Session of the Council consists of two documents:

(1) *Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 16*, Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations 1948 (April 1949).

(2) *Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 18*, Programme and Budget Estimates for 1950. Budget Estimates for the Regular Operating Programmes and the Supplemental Operating Programme of Advisory and Technical Service for the Financial Year 1 January-31 December 1950 (April 1949).

These present the WHO programmes in great detail.

The following statement prepared by WHO regarding its priorities, however, is based on the third report of the Programme Committee.<sup>19</sup>

"The First World Health Assembly in adopting the third report of its Programme Committee, gave the same top priority already given to malaria, maternal and child health, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases, to nutrition and environmental sanitation (sanitary engineering).

"The Assembly further agreed to give the following priorities to certain other outstanding problems of public health.

"Second priority was given to public health administration, which includes:

<sup>17</sup> See vol. I *Report of the Council to the General Assembly*, p. 24.

<sup>18</sup> See vol. II *Budget Estimates 1950*, p. 17.

<sup>19</sup> Official Records of the World Health Organization, no. 13, pp. 306-10.



- (1) hospital and clinics, medical care, and medical rehabilitation
- (2) medical social work
- (3) nursing
- (4) public health administration, health education and industrial hygiene, and
- (5) hygiene of seafarers.

"Third priority was given to work on the parasitic diseases, including ankylostomiasis, filariasis, leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis, trypanosomiasis

"Fourth priority was given to the group of virus diseases including:

- (1) poliomyelitis
- (2) influenza
- (3) rabies
- (4) trachoma

"Fifth priority went to mental health, which in addition to mental health proper, includes the problems of alcoholism and drug addiction.

"Certain other subjects including cancer, rheumatoid diseases, leprosy, technical education, brucellosis, a proposed bureau of medical supplies, and work on penicillin and insulin, received sixth priority. This action was taken on the advice of the expert committees established by the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization, and on the recommendation of the Assembly's Programme Committee. It was felt that the public health problems of the world of interest to the WHO outnumbered those listed. Nevertheless, the World Health Organization, in view of the prevalence and effects of these problems, the means of combating them at the disposal of public health authorities and the degree to which the WHO could be of assistance, felt that it could contribute most widely to the achievement of early and enduring results through such a priority programme."

#### 6. *The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund*

The Bank and Fund cannot draw up "work programmes" nor establish "priorities" in the sense that these terms might apply to other specialized agencies and to United Nations divisions. Their principal function is, of course, the carrying through of financial transactions. In connexion with these transactions they have extensive activities in research and in providing missions and technical assistance as indicated in the analytical outline in Annex I.

#### 7. *The Universal Postal Union and the International Telecommunications Union.*

The work of UPU and ITU is highly specialized and technical. Although some of their activities touch upon those of other bodies in the field of

transport and communications they present no problems relating to priorities from the point of view of this review.

The UPU deals with the clearance of postal accounts, publishes *L'Union Postale* and various technical publications, statistical summaries and maps, and continues the study of the rights of transit and calculation of fees.

The ITU deals with the establishment of regulations in the field of telephone, telegraph and radio communications and publishes the *Journal*, various statistical series and other technical materials.

#### 8. *International Refugee Organization*

The International Refugee Organization, a non-permanent operational agency, presents no separate list of priorities because its entire programme is concentrated on fulfilling the purposes of its Constitution, namely the care, protection, and repatriation or resettlement of the displaced persons and refugees under its jurisdiction.

#### **Procedure for Classification of Activities**

Possibly the most useful function of this Comparative Review is to provide in convenient form, within the compass of one document a compact but comprehensive outline of the work programmes contained in the reports of twelve commissions and ten specialized agencies, and to classify and bring together under headings representing the main sectors of the economic and social fields the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies related to each sector. The analytical outline, found in Part II, presents such a classification and constitutes the principal part of this review.

The series of subject headings under which activities are listed in this outline has been drawn up after consultation with representatives of the specialized agencies and with directors of divisions within the Department of Economic Affairs and the Department of Social Affairs of United Nations. It is difficult to devise a list of categories for the classification of so vast an array of activities which will be entirely satisfactory from the point of view of all agencies concerned. The present list, which represents a compromise and remains experimental, is as follows:

##### *A. Economic Questions*

1. Economic Surveys
2. Economic Stability and Employment
3. Economic Development and Reconstruction
4. Industry and Raw Materials
5. Food and Agriculture
6. International Trade
7. Monetary and Financial Questions
8. Fiscal and Public Finance Questions
9. Transport and Communications



**B. Social Questions**

1. Human Rights
2. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Activities
3. Health (including nutrition)
4. Social Security (unemployment, old age, disability, sickness insurance)
5. Social Welfare (including rural welfare and standards of living)
6. Narcotics (international control)
7. Prevention of Crime
8. Relief and Refugees

**C. General Questions**

1. Statistics
2. Industrial Relations (including labour legislation, and conditions of work)
3. Wages and Other Forms of Remuneration
4. Population (including demography, migration and manpower)
5. Housing and Town and Country Planning
6. Technical Assistance

It is obvious that many of the above headings are closely interrelated and it is often difficult to draw a line between them. Furthermore many activities or projects touch upon more than one field. Wherever possible, relationships of projects to several fields are indicated by cross references, but occasionally, for the sake of clarity, the same project will be found listed under a number of headings. A certain amount of repetition is inevitable and even desirable in an analysis of this kind and those making use of this outline are cautioned not to mistake this repetition in listing for duplication of work. Furthermore, when similar items for two or more organizations appear under any one heading, these projects usually complement rather than duplicate each other.

The determination of the proper classification projects frequently requires more intimate knowledge of their nature than is given in the reports. The assistance of representatives of the agencies and divisions concerned has, therefore, been sought, in grouping activities under the various subject headings. Nevertheless it has not been feasible to check all entries, and it cannot be assumed that the agencies have concurred in all decisions made.

Since the General Assembly in resolution 125 (II) requests the Economic and Social Council "to promote the most efficient and practical use of the resources of United Nations and the specialized agencies by recommendations concerning the definition of responsibility for specific projects", this review lists the items appearing in the work programmes, insofar as possible, in terms of specific projects. This, again, is difficult, because of the variation among agencies and United Nations units in the definition of the term "project" and in the degree of detail with which their respective

work programmes are described. One agency may report in general terms and as a single project work analogous to that reported in detail by another as two or three separate but related projects.

It is not the purpose of this document, nor would it be possible, to give a full description of each project listed. This review is a key to, not a substitute for, the reports of the agencies and commissions in which further information regarding the work programmes can be found. For many of the projects mentioned here, detailed descriptions, including statements concerning their origin and scope, and the content of resulting reports or publications, as well as information on the procedure for obtaining such published or mimeographed material as is available, are given in the Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects, No. 1, March 1949.<sup>20</sup>

The Catalogue and the Comparative Review are designed along different lines to serve quite different purposes. The Catalogue lists the studies and projects under the relevant secretariat divisions of various organizations, gives much more detailed information (obtained by questionnaires) regarding each project than can be found in the annual reports to the Council, but makes no attempt to analyze the work programmes or classify the projects; Part II of the Comparative Review classifies the activities of the work programmes reviewed bringing together all the work of the various bodies concerned with each subject, in order to show where these activities touch upon or are related to each other; but it provides only a brief reference to each project mentioned in the work programmes in the annual reports to the Council. The first issue of the Catalogue includes all work completed, undertaken, or planned by the various bodies as of January 1949 and thus gives descriptions of many continuing projects which constitute part of the 1949, 1950 and longer range programmes of United Nations and the specialized agencies and which are listed in this review.

For purposes of convenience, United Nations undertakings for which the Secretary-General is responsible are listed under the secretariat divisions where the work is primarily done.

At the end of the section under each subject in the outline in Part II are brief lists of co-operative action<sup>21</sup> taking place among the United Nations

<sup>20</sup> Sales no. 1949. II. D. 1., 271 pp.

<sup>21</sup> A number of documents prepared for the Council describe the co-ordination aspects of certain problems of interest to several specialized agencies. Documents presented to the ninth session include: report by the Secretary-General on Housing and Town and Country Planning, E/1343; report of the Secretary-General on Co-ordination of Fellowship Programmes, E/1342; report of the Secretary-General on Co-ordination of Migration Activities, E/1341; report of the Secretary-General on Technical Assistance for Economic Development, E/1327; communication from the Director-General of the International Labour Office on Manpower Programmes, E/1347 and measures devised by the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies to promote economic development and raise standards of living of under-developed countries, E/1345.

and the specialized agencies. Joint or co-operative actions on the part of two or more bodies in any given field are usually listed here as one item, instead of being shown separately under each of the organizations concerned. Exceptions are made when chief responsibility for undertakings falls clearly on one organization or United Nations department. In these cases the item is listed under the body bearing main responsibility and the entry under "co-operative action" lists other participating or contributing organizations. These outlines omit countless secretariat contacts, exchange of documents, and the representation of various organizations at the meetings and conferences of the others, but they indicate the types of joint committees, joint studies, surveys, and missions through which constant efforts are being made to co-ordinate work in fields where two or more bodies share interest and responsibilities.<sup>22</sup>

It should be noted that the first category "Economic Surveys" includes only those surveys which deal with so many economic problems that, if not grouped under a separate heading, they would require listing under virtually all of the economic subject headings. General surveys in specific fields, but less broad in scope than those listed here, are grouped under the appropriate headings.

It should also be noted that the final section, entitled "Technical Assistance", does not cover the co-operative programme of the United Nations and the specialized agencies under Economic and Social Council resolution 180 (VIII) in the field of technical assistance for economic development. This large and interrelated programme is set forth in the special report of the Secretary-General on this subject to the ninth session of the Council.<sup>23</sup>

A number of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council include recommendations or requests to the United Nations commissions or the Secretary-General or of the specialized agencies to undertake certain tasks, provide information or submit reports in the economic and social fields. These resolutions, which thus influence to a considerable extent the various work programmes, are listed in Annex II under subject headings corresponding to those used for classifying the work projects in the outline in Part II.

Although the preparation for the meetings of its regular bodies constitute a large part of the programme of each organization, such regular work is not included among the projects listed in Annex I.

<sup>22</sup> This review thus provides information on the relationship between the current work programmes of the Economic and Social Departments and Council Commissions with similar activities of specialized agencies, as requested in Council resolution 128 (VI) B. C. 2.

<sup>23</sup> Technical assistance for Economic Development: Plan for an expanded co-operative programme through the United Nations and the specialized agencies, E/1327/Add.1 and Sales no. 1949.II.B.1.

Special conferences organized to deal with problems under the main subject headings, however, are listed as separate undertakings.

Lists of the councils, commissions and committees in which the various bodies are organized and the departments and divisions of their secretariats cast considerable light on the nature and scope of their work programmes. Annex III contains such lists for each agency and the United Nations Department included in this review.

## U.S. Representative on Inter-American Economic and Social Council Appointed

The Secretary of State announced on July 15 the appointment of Albert F. Nufer as representative of the United States on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. He assumes the duties of this position from Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, who formerly served in this capacity.

H. Gerald Smith will continue as alternate to the United States representative on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

## Paul A. Porter Appointed to Palestine Conciliation Commission

The appointment of Paul A. Porter as United States representative of the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission was announced by the White House on July 16, 1949. Mr. Porter recently served as Chief of the American Economic Mission to Greece with the personal rank of Ambassador.

The Palestine Conciliation Commission is charged with the task of facilitating settlement of all issues outstanding between Israel and the Arab States under the General Assembly resolution of December 11, 1948.<sup>1</sup> This government attaches great importance to a speedy solution of these issues and offers its unqualified support in the fulfillment of the Commission's task.

This government welcomes the resumption of the Lausanne meetings, which represent a further advance in the direction of peace between Israel and the Arab States. The recent discussions at Lausanne were of material benefit in clarifying the respective positions of the two parties. In the opinion of the United States as a participating member of the Commission, the groundwork has now been laid for constructive negotiations in which both parties must cooperate to the full if the area of disagreement is to be progressively narrowed and a final settlement obtained.

<sup>1</sup> BULLETIN of Dec. 26, 1948, p. 793.

## National Citizens Committee for U.N. Day Named

[Released to the press July 14]

The Secretary of State on July 14 announced the formation of the National Citizens Committee for United Nations Day. He called for widespread participation by the American people in observing United Nations Day on October 24.

Malcolm W. Davis has accepted Secretary Acheson's invitation to serve as chairman of the Committee. Mr. Davis is Executive Associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in New York.

The National Citizens Committee for United Nations Day, with offices at 700 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., will coordinate the activities of private citizens, organizations, and groups in promoting Nation-wide observance of the fourth birthday of the United Nations.

In a statement issued on his acceptance of the chairmanship at a meeting of the Executive Committee on July 14, Mr. Davis said:

We look forward to the cooperation of all Americans in making of United Nations Day, next October 24, a time for increasing our understanding of the United Nations idea and of the achievements of international organization in the four short but crowded years since the United Nations came into being. We are too often prone to criticize the shortcomings and mistakes of the past and to expect too many results in a very brief time. For the sake of world peace, and for the sake of security and progress, it is essential that we acquaint ourselves with the positive achievements of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

For this reason, we hope that all Americans of many varied heritages and in every walk of life—both individually and through their organizations—will join with us in making this year's United Nations Day a dramatic and meaningful anniversary.

United Nations Day was officially established in 1947 by a unanimous resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which invited all member governments to cooperate in giving their citizens an opportunity to take part in the observance. This resolution stated that the day "shall be devoted to making known to the peoples of the world the aims and achievements of the United Nations and to gaining their support for the work of the United Nations."

The first such observance on an international

scale was held in 1948. In the United States, the President issued a proclamation setting aside October 24 as United Nations Day, and the National Citizens Committee developed a widespread program for meetings and special events throughout the country.

Certain organizations and groups are joining together to devote the preceding month's activity to a better understanding of the United Nations, culminating their activities on October 24. The Department of State believes that all such efforts will strengthen national and world-wide understanding of the importance of the United Nations in building a constructive and peaceful world.

This year the National Citizens Committee for United Nations Day plans to intensify and broaden its program by encouraging numerous activities in communities in every state, by churches, schools, labor organizations, farm groups, business institutions, and many other organizations, as well as in the press, radio, television, and motion pictures.

The Department of State, which will coordinate governmental activities on United Nations Day, believes that the United States role in furthering the work and solving the problems of the United Nations will be strengthened by the participation of private citizens and groups in the anniversary observance.

Serving as vice-chairmen of the Committee are Mrs. Anne Hartwell Johnstone of the National League of Women Voters, W. R. Ogg, Director of International Relations, American Farm Bureau Federation, and Frank Frederick, lawyer, Boston. The Right Reverend Monsignor Frederick C. Hochwalt of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, is treasurer. Members of the Executive Committee include:

**Finance Committee**—Thomas C. Boushall, President, Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia

**Press and Publications Committee**—Miss Christine Sadler, Washington Editor, McCall's Magazine

**Radio and Television Committee**—A. D. Willard, Executive-Vice President, National Association of Broadcasters

(Continued on page 105)



## The United States in the United Nations

[July 16-22, 1949]

### Atomic Energy

A proposal for suspension of further discussion in the Atomic Energy Commission until the six permanent members report that there exists a basis for agreement was presented by the United States Deputy Representative to that Commission on July 20. The United States resolution pointed out that the impasse as analyzed in the third report of the Commission between the U.S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the other members of the Commission still exists, that these differences are irreconcilable at the Commission level, and further discussion would be neither practicable or useful and would only tend to harden these differences.

The resolution refers to the Soviet proposals, "which provide among other things for national ownership of dangerous and explosive atomic materials, and for national ownership, operation and management of dangerous atomic facilities. This, in the opinion of the other members of the Commission, would not remove causes for suspicion, fear and distrust among nations, would render ineffective the prohibition of atomic weapons and would continue dangerous national rivalries in the field of atomic energy." These proposals have been repeatedly rejected by the Atomic Energy Commission and by the General Assembly last November.

Reference is also made to the majority plan of the Commission endorsed by the General Assembly "as constituting the necessary basis for an effective system of international control of atomic energy to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes and for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons in accordance with the terms of reference of the Atomic Energy Commission."

The Commission will discuss this draft resolution at its next meeting July 29.

### United Nations Field Service

The Special Committee established to consider the Secretary-General's revised proposals for a

Field Service and Panel, in two meetings during the week, considered in detail the legal aspects of the proposal and began point-by-point consideration of the rapporteur's working paper. The Polish representative gave an hour-long analysis of the plan during which he criticized its legal basis, stating among other things, that the Field Service was really an "international gendarmerie" which it would be illegal to introduce into any state. The Secretariat representative refuted his detailed arguments, denying that the Field Service was a "police force," and adding that in any case "police forces" are not barred by the Charter.

The United States representative fully endorsed the Secretariat representative's refutation of the Polish charges of illegality and suggested that a statement be added to the working paper that the Committee's majority felt the Panel was entirely distinct in nature and function from forces envisaged in article 43.

In the point-by-point consideration of the working paper, the United States representative proposed that the Field Service personnel should be recruited in accordance with usual secretariat practice rather than by secondment from member governments. With regard to interchangeability between the Field Service and Field Reserve Panel, the United States representative explained that flexibility rather than interchangeability was intended, since it was clear different qualifications were necessary for both services.

As to the possibility of merging of the Field Service and Headquarters Security Service, the United States representative felt that the Committee should recommend no decision on merging, but should leave this to further careful study by the Secretary-General. The question of the use of security forces of member states elicited the comment of the United States representative that the Secretary-General should always recruit as many local personnel as possible, but that past experience showed many difficulties.



## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

### Technical Cooperation and Economic Development In Caribbean Area

#### RESULTS OF EIGHTH MEETING OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

The eighth meeting of the Caribbean Commission was held at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I., on June 13-18, 1949. Sir Hubert Rance, co-chairman of the British Section, presided in accordance with the established system of rotation. The Commission agreed upon several new fields of major activities and authorized the continuance or extension of reporting services in the fields of plant, animal, and human diseases and issuance of a series of publications dealing with research, trade statistics, population and migration, and other subjects of importance in the economic and social life of the Caribbean area.

All sessions of the Commission were open to the public with the exception of those involving administrative arrangements within the Secretariat. Trinidad is the seat of the general headquarters of the Commission, and this meeting afforded new commissioners their first opportunity to observe at first-hand the functioning of the Secretariat.

Major fields in which the Commission will concentrate its energies were outlined by the Commission, and the Secretary General was authorized to proceed. The Commission has developed a plan for the development of primary and secondary industries as supplementary to the improvement and increased efficiency of the basic agricultural activities of the region, the development of forestry and fisheries, and the application of modern technology to the primary processing of the organic resources on which the economy of the Caribbean is based. Under this plan, the Commission among other things will collect and distribute information on markets, marketing opportunities, supplies and equipment; will develop special panels to which scientific and technical inquiries may be referred; develop records relating to efficiency in organization, management, operations, and pro-

ductivity of industries; and sponsor interchange of visits from one territory to another for detailed studies of well-organized and operated industries. In carrying out these activities, the Commission will be assisted by an industrial consultant who was added to the staff of the Secretariat.

Recording its complete agreement with President Truman's program for technical cooperation and the encouragement of the investment of private capital in the underdeveloped areas of the world, the Commission requested each national section to consult with its government at the earliest possible moment as to the role which the Commission might play in such a program. Further, the Secretary General was authorized to prepare a report with suggested orders of priorities on technical cooperation assistance required in the area on matters within the scope of the Commission's activities. It was felt that problems of agricultural diversification and mechanization, soil conservation, land settlement, water control, industrial development, and basic problems affecting the socioeconomic conditions of the Caribbean could well be within the scope of the Point-4 program and of practical benefit to this underdeveloped area.

In the field of fundamental and long-range research, the Commission authorized the undertaking of socioeconomic surveys, covering such basic studies as costs and levels of living in the various territories, the Caribbean employment pattern and factors affecting industrial productivity, population trends, and national incomes. The Commission recognized that the existence in the Caribbean area today of an articulate demand for a higher standard of living, coupled with its limited natural resources, the pressure of population, and the failure to achieve a satisfactory social pattern,

presents a socioeconomic problem of magnitude. With these studies, the Commission will begin the collection of basic and comparable data on social and economic conditions for the area.

Another important item on the agenda of the eighth meeting dealt with the recommendations of the Caribbean Research Council, an auxiliary body to the Commission, which held its second annual meeting in Trinidad May 27-30. Technical research committees, reconstituted to meet the requirements of the present program of the Commission, were authorized in the following fields: (1) agriculture, fish, wildlife and forestry, (2) medicine, public health and nutrition, (3) sociology and education, (4) economics and statistics, (5) engineering, and (6) industrial development. A series of recommendations concerning research and technical services was approved. These include the publication of trade bulletins and economic leaflets, the circulation of educational films, a reporting service for animal pests and diseases, all of which are now functioning, and the approval of the inauguration of new reporting services on plant pests and diseases. It was also agreed to establish similar services on human diseases to coordinate information on the communicable and noncommunicable diseases occurring in Caribbean territories, on medical facilities available within the territories, and the collection, collation, and publication of annual statements of diseases and causes of death, following a uniform classification such as that prescribed for adoption by the World Health Organization.

The Commission gave final consideration to the recommendations of the West Indian Conference (third session) which had been held in Guadeloupe, F.W.I., in December 1948, most of which had been acted upon by the Commission. One recommendation which had been deferred for further study called for the establishment of a coordinated hurricane warning system in the Caribbean. The Commission requested the Secretary General to solicit the International Meteorological Organization, through its Regional Commission IV, to convene a meeting of meteorological and telecommunication experts, preferably before the 1949 hurricane season, for the purpose of improving and coordinating the hurricane warning system in the eastern Caribbean area. Another conference resolution urged territorial governments to expand programs for vocational education and to coordinate systems of apprenticeship with vocational training. The United States Section announced that the Government of Puerto Rico had already implemented this recommendation with the award of 30 scholarships to students of other parts of the Caribbean region to pursue vocational studies in the School of Industrial Arts of the Uni-

versity of Puerto Rico. Ten of the scholarships, offered to the most meritorious cases, will carry in addition to the tuition a subsistence allowance of \$300 a year. The Commission is working out arrangements for the first group of these scholarship students to enter the university's summer classes. Puerto Rico's generous action may well form the nucleus of a trained corps of skilled workers in the rest of the Caribbean region.

Appointments were made in the posts of three senior offices. Dr. Eric Williams of Trinidad was named to the post of Deputy Chairman of the Caribbean Research Council. Clovis Beauregard of Guadeloupe was appointed as Deputy Secretary General and Jan Eliza Heesterman of Surinam was appointed to the recently created post of industrial consultant.

The Commission accepted an invitation from the Government of the Virgin Islands of the United States to hold its next meeting there in December 1949.

## ECA, U.K., and The Netherlands Discuss Expansions of Foreign Crude Oil Production

*[Released to the press by ECA July 7]*

Officials of the Economic Cooperation Administration and the British and The Netherlands Governments have launched a series of exploratory meetings to discuss the estimated expansion of foreign crude oil production and refining facilities in the next few years and the resulting increased supply of petroleum.

The meetings, first of which was held this week, will assist the interested agencies of the governments concerned in obtaining a comprehensive picture of oil developments. The estimates also will help ECA in considering petroleum programs of the Marshall Plan countries.

Representing the British Government at the meetings are Keith Stock of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, London, and Edward Jones, Petroleum Attaché of the British Embassy, Washington. Representing The Netherlands Government are Evert Green, of The Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs, The Hague, and Max Moerel, Adviser to The Netherlands Embassy, Washington. The meetings are being conducted by Walter J. Levy, Chief of the ECA Petroleum Branch.

Representatives of the United States State, Treasury, Interior, and Commerce Departments, the Munitions Board Petroleum Committee, and the National Security Resources Board were present at the initial meeting and will collaborate with ECA as the work progresses.

## Major Steps Taken at ILO Conference on Trade-Union Rights and Industrial Relations<sup>1</sup>

### SUMMARY OF THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

When the International Labor Organization's 32nd general conference closed on July 2, it left behind a volume of work unequalled in the ILO's 30-year history. The conference opened its session at Geneva on June 8.

In three and a half weeks of deliberations, the 550 delegates and advisers from 50 countries adopted three new international labor conventions and revised five others. It approved three new recommendations and revised another, and voted resolutions charting ILO policy in several fields.

The conference approved a budget of \$5,983,526 to finance the Organization's operations in 1950 and scrutinized the manner in which countries are applying the ILO conventions they have ratified. The delegates also debated at length the report of Director-General David A. Morse on economic and social trends and on the work of the Organization.

The three new conventions and the five revised conventions, approved by the session, brought to 98 the total number of such international instruments adopted to date. The new and revised recommendations voted by the meeting raised to 90 the total of these texts.

Among the conference resolutions was one authorizing the ILO's Governing Body to make any necessary arrangements to enable the Organization to initiate an expanded program of technical assistance for the economic development of underdeveloped areas, and to obtain the funds for it. This expanded program would be part of the cooperative program of the United Nations and its associated specialized agencies now under consideration by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Regarded by many delegates as the most important of the three new international labor conventions was one which will require ratifying countries to assure to workers the right to organize into trade unions without interference and to

bargain collectively. This convention complements the Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize adopted by the 1948 session of the conference in San Francisco.

These two instruments constitute major parts of the program of action in the field of trade-union rights and industrial relations upon which the Organization embarked two years ago.

Another step forward in this program was taken during the conference by the Governing Body when it went on record as approving the establishment of "a fact-finding and conciliation commission on freedom of association for the purpose of international supervision of freedom of association." At the same time, the Governing Body requested Director-General Morse to continue consultations with Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, "with regard to the manner in which such a commission can most appropriately be established."

The conference also adopted new conventions designed: (1) to assure that workers employed in the execution of contracts entered into by public authorities shall have wages, hours of work and working conditions not less favorable than those generally prevailing in the industry; (2) to protect wages by assuring that they are paid in cash, promptly, in full, and directly to the workers.

The revised conventions approved by the session: (1) Established international minimum standards to protect persons migrating from one country to take employment in another. This replaced a convention adopted in 1939. (2) Provided for the gradual abolition or, alternatively, the regulation of employment agencies which charge fees and are operated with a view to profit. This replaced a convention adopted in 1933. (3) Established vacation holidays with pay for seafarers. (4) Set standards for the accommodation of crews on board ship. (5) Fixed minimum wages for seafarers, established maximum hours, and set requirements for the manning of ships. These last three replaced conventions adopted at the Seattle Maritime Session of the conference in 1946.

<sup>1</sup> Printed from ILO News Service of July 8, 1949, prepared by the Washington Branch of the International Labor Office.



The revision of these five conventions was designed to meet objections to them which have impeded their ratification by governments and the application of their provisions.

The new recommendations adopted by the conference: (1) Supplemented the convention on labor clauses in public contracts, (2) supplemented the convention on the protection of wages, and (3) recommended standards governing vocational guidance for young persons and employment counseling for adults. The revised recommendation approved by the delegates supplemented the revised convention on migration for employment.

In addition to the decisions it took in the form of new and revised conventions and recommendations, the conference approved resolutions which: (1) Requested the Governing Body to instruct the International Labor Office—the ILO's secretariat—to prepare reports on laws and practices throughout the world governing paid annual holidays and on physical and cultural recreation facilities for workers; (2) requested the Governing Body to consider instructing Mr. Morse to prepare without delay a report on the problem of unemployment and to consider the desirability of placing the question of unemployment on the agenda of an early session of the conference.

Delegations from the following countries attended the conference: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Also attending the conference as official observers were a representative of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in Japan and a complete Japanese delegation comprising government, employer, and worker representatives. Official international organizations represented included the United Nations, the Food and Agricultural Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the International Refugee Organization.

#### THE GOVERNING BODY

The Governing Body of the International Labor Office at its 109th session, which was held before and during the conference, took affirmative action

on a lengthy agenda which included setting the dates of future meetings:

Technical Conference on Vocational Training, Singapore, September, 1949.  
Third Session, Metal Trades Committee, Geneva, October, 1949.  
Third Session, Iron and Steel Committee, Geneva, November, 1949.  
110th Session, Governing Body, Mysore, India, December, 1949.  
First Asian Regional Conference, Ceylon, Jan. 4-14, 1950.  
Tripartite Preparatory Conference on Technical Training for Adults, Geneva, Late Jan., 1950.  
33d Session, International Labor Conference, Geneva, June, 1950.

Dates late in 1949 and early 1950 were set for meetings of the following expert committees: Indigenous Labor, Women's Work, Juvenile Employment, and Recreation.

In other decisions, the Governing Body authorized the Director-General to open a manpower field office in Latin America and to undertake a fellowship program in 1950 in fields covered by the ILO.

It adopted a United Kingdom proposal instructing the Director-General to take all appropriate steps to associate representatives of Germany, including employers and workers, with those ILO activities and meetings which are of interest and concern to Germany.

The Governing Body also decided that the investigation of forced labor lay within its competence but agreed that this matter was also one of concern to the United Nations and therefore instructed Director-General Morse to establish close contact with Secretary-General Trygve Lie of the United Nations with a view to setting up an impartial commission of inquiry as soon as possible.

#### Radio Frequency Plan for Western Hemisphere Adopted

[Released to the press July 11]

A radio-frequency regional assignment plan for the entire Western Hemisphere was adopted at the joint meeting of the International Telecommunication Union Region II and the Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference, which ended in Washington July 9, 1949. This is the first complete radio-frequency-assignment plan under the provisions of the international radio regulations of Atlantic City, 1947, for any region of the world, and its adoption is regarded as an important step forward in world-wide efforts, under the auspices

of the International Telecommunication Union, to effect an orderly registration and utilization of frequencies throughout the radio spectrum. The conference also adopted a strong declaration of principles on freedom of information in the American region. Representatives of 24 nations participated in this conference, which has been underway since March 15. All delegations signed the inter-American radio agreement, report on frequency allotment for the aeronautical mobile service, and a resolution with respect to the preparation of national station lists at the final plenary session July 9, 1949.

The Western-Hemisphere plan covers assignments to bands of services including aeronautical, maritime mobile, standard-band broadcasting, tropical broadcasting, and amateur services in the portion of the radio spectrum from 10 to 4000 kcs. It is based on allocations made at the Atlantic City Telecommunication conferences in 1947, where over-all frequency assignments were made for the three regions of the world—covering Europe, the Western Hemisphere, and the Asia-Australasian area. The Region II phase of the conference was one of a series of regional conferences provided for at the Atlantic City meetings to formulate a plan of frequency assignments for all users of the radio spectrum in the American region. The plan it has completed will form the basis for incorporating American region-frequency requirements in the new International Frequency List to be prepared by the International Telecommunication Union at a special administrative conference scheduled to be convened in Geneva in October. The Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference continued the series of inter-American specialized conferences on this subject initiated at Habana in 1937.

Strong emphasis was placed on the principles of freedom of information in the American Region. The conference adopted resolutions covering the interchange and retransmission of radio broadcast programs and reaffirmed the Rio resolution on liberty of information in radio communications. A resolution urging liberalization of regulations for transmission of news for press was referred to the next inter-American conference for further study. One of these resolutions strongly appealed to the administrations and broadcasting organizations of the American nations, as a contribution to the culture and solidarity between their peoples, to adopt the necessary and appropriate measures to intensify as soon as possible the exchange and retransmission of cultural broadcasting programs and program materials of an artistic, educational,

scientific, historical, and informative nature of both national and international interest. Member states were urged to promulgate the necessary measures to extend freedom of radio expression similar to freedom enjoyed by the press.

The adoption of an aeronautical frequency-allotment plan for the exclusive HF aeronautical mobile frequencies was generally regarded as a major accomplishment of the conference. It is a significant step leading toward improved safety of human life in aircraft. The International Civil Aviation Organization collaborated in its preparation. The plan will be sent to the second session of the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference, which is to meet in Geneva on August 1, 1949, to consider a world-wide aeronautical radio-frequency plan. The first meeting of this group last summer had to be recessed to permit further work within the International Telecommunication Union regions in determining their specific frequency requirements. In the meantime, the International Civil Aviation Organization has coordinated the plan adopted for the Western Hemisphere (International Telecommunication Union Region II) with similar plans prepared by different regional conferences in the Eastern Hemisphere. It will be represented at Geneva, where the final coordination will be made.

Inasmuch as the next world-wide telecommunication conference is to be held in Buenos Aires in 1952, it was decided, upon the invitation of the Government of Uruguay, that the Fifth Inter-American Radio Conference will be convened in Montevideo 15 days following the adjournment of the Buenos Aires meeting.

#### Committee for U. N. Day—Continued from page 39

*Speakers Committee*—Mrs. Virginia Parker, Director of Publications, National Planning Association

*Motion Picture Committee*—Francis S. Harmon, Vice-President of the New York Office of the Motion Picture Association

*Program Committee*—Frank L. Well, President, National Social Welfare Assembly and National Jewish Welfare Board

*Nationality Groups*—Reed Lewis, Executive Director, Common Council for American Unity

*Advertising Committee*—Sam Gale, Vice-President, General Mills

The National Citizens Committee will depend on private voluntary contributions for its support. Mr. Davis has announced the appointment of David Bernstein, author and former special adviser to the President of the Philippines, as executive director.

## U.S. Delegations to International Conference

### Ninth Session of ECOSOC

The United States delegation to the ninth session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, which convened at Geneva, July 5, 1949, is as follows:

#### *United States Representative*

Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of State

#### *Deputy United States representatives*

Leroy D. Stinebower, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of State  
Walter Kotschnig, Chief, Division of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State

#### *Advisers*

M. Kathleen Bell, Division of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State  
John W. Gibson, Assistant Secretary of Labor, Department of Labor  
Haldore Hanson, Inter-Departmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, Department of State  
Dr. H. Van Zille Hyde, Division of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State  
Louis K. Hyde, Jr., Adviser on Economic and Social Council Affairs, United States Mission to the United Nations, New York  
Frances K. Kernohan, Chief, Social Branch, Division of International Labor and Social Affairs, Department of State  
Lewis L. Lorwin, Economic Adviser, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce  
Van R. Lorwin, International Labor Economist, Division of International Labor and Social Affairs, Department of State  
Iver Olsen, Economist, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department  
Paul R. Porter, Alternate United States Representative to the Economic Commission for Europe, American Consulate, Geneva  
Keene A. Roadman, Office of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor  
Alvin Roseman, United States Representative for Specialized Agency Affairs, American Consulate, Geneva  
Robert B. Schwenger, Acting Chief, Regional Investigations Branch, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture  
Savilla M. Simons, Assistant Director, Office of Inter-Agency and International Relations, Federal Security Agency

#### *Administrative Assistant*

Marie Florence Rodgers, United States Mission to the United Nations, New York

#### *Reporting Officers*

Dan D. Levin, United States Mission to the United Nations, New York  
Charles J. Merritt, United States Mission to the United Nations, New York

#### *Press Officer*

Gilbert W. Stewart, Jr., United States Mission to the United Nations, New York

#### *Public Information Officer*

Howard J. Garnish, Policy Information Specialist, International Broadcasting Division, Office of International Information, Department of State, New York

An officer from the Department of Agriculture will be named at a later date to serve as an adviser.

### Third International Congress of Toponymy

The Department of State announced on July 8 that Meredith F. Burrill, director of the Division of Geography, Department of the Interior, and executive secretary of the Board on Geographic Names, and John G. Mutziger, chief linguist of the Division of Geography, Department of the Interior, have been named U.S. delegates to the Third International Congress of Toponymy and Anthroponymy. The Congress is scheduled to be held at Brussels July 15-19, 1949.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the latest developments in the field of toponymy (names of places) and of anthroponymy (names of persons). The Congress will bring together outstanding experts on the scientific study of nomenclature from more than 35 countries. These experts and specialists representing governments are meeting to arrange cooperative agreements for stimulating consistent name work.

The necessity for international cooperation and uniformity in the field of toponymy is indicated by the fact that the maps of all areas of the world now being produced in the United States require hundreds of thousands of place names which are new to the English language.



## THE RECORD OF THE WEEK

### Labor Policy in Japan

*Statement by Major General Frank R. McCoy,  
U.S. Member of the Far Eastern Commission*

In response to press inquiries arising from the statement on the Japanese labor situation, made by Ambassador Panyushkin at the Far Eastern Commission this morning [July 13] and subsequently released by him to the press, I feel compelled to release the following statement which I made this morning on the same general subject. My statement preceded that of the Soviet representative and was addressed to a speech made by him 2 weeks ago.

At the meeting of the Commission on June 23 the Soviet member made a series of sweeping, misleading charges against the manner in which SCAP and the Japanese Government are handling the labor situation in Japan. The Soviet member specifically denounced the revisions of the Japanese labor laws enacted at the last Diet session and the action taken by the Japanese authorities in coping with the recent labor demonstrations at the Tokyo Municipal Assembly Building on May 30 and at the Hiroshima plant of the Japan Steel Company on June 12. It has not been—nor will it be—the practice of my government to answer charges of this nature which are so clearly of the propaganda variety. However, in order that this Commission may have the full benefit of the facts, there is being circulated to the members of the Commission a memorandum prepared by my government analyzing each of the specific charges made by the Soviet member, as they relate to the revisions of the Japanese labor laws.

I wish to point out at this time that the revisions of the Japanese labor laws enacted in the last Diet session are a direct implementation of FEC-045/5 (Principles for Japanese Trade Unions) which was issued after the original labor laws were enacted. In line with FEC-045/5, the

revisions of the laws have strengthened the democratic character of Japanese trade unions through such measures as ensuring that the unions observe direct secret elections, annual general meetings, open financial reports, and protection of individual members against discrimination within the union. Special emphasis was placed on the practical workability of administrative procedures so as to preclude a breakdown which would prevent peaceful settlement of labor disputes. In many instances labor's interests have been further clarified and the rights of individual workers safeguarded.

The Soviet representative has attempted to associate the revisions of these labor laws with the incidents at Tokyo and Hiroshima. However, in neither incident were any labor laws involved and in the Tokyo case no trade union issues of any kind were at stake.

These and other recent incidents of the same nature have been characterized by certain features of disturbing implication. Seizing upon any pretext whatsoever, lawless elements have organized demonstrations for the purpose of exerting mass pressure to intimidate government authorities and others into doing the bidding of the demonstrators. The participants in these affairs have also sought to provoke the authorities into acts of force which could then be denounced as "repressive measures," "police brutality," or, to quote the Soviet member's phrase, "brutal mobbing by the police". In contrast to the acts of violence committed by the demonstrators—including illegal seizures, intimidation, and bodily attacks on company officials—the Japanese authorities have exercised care and restraint. Police have been used only when necessary to clear public buildings so that governmental functions could go on, to protect property and maintain order. Arrests have been made only where demonstrators resisted or even attacked policemen. In the Tokyo incident police action was not taken until after 5 hours of continued disruption of the Tokyo Municipal As-

sembly proceedings by a militant mob. At Hiroshima, there was no resort to police action until 48 hours after the steel plant had been illegally seized by the demonstrators.

It appears to us that these cases of mob violence are not designed to protect the rights of labor or to advance democratic tendencies, despite the use of democratic phrases by Soviet representatives here and in the Allied Council for Japan. On the contrary, it is clear to us that this is a centrally directed campaign to create fear, social unrest, confusion and disorder, which is intended to undermine the authority of the government, in the hope of creating a condition favorable to the seizure of political power.

It would appear to my government that the primary and central issue raised by the Soviet member at the June 23 meeting of the Commission is whether the legitimate rights and interests of the Japanese people are to be protected by duly constituted authority or to be placed at the mercy of a lawless few.

#### UNITED STATES ANALYSIS OF SOVIET STATEMENT, 158TH FEC MEETING

##### Revised Labor Relations Adjustment Law

##### U.S.S.R. STATEMENT

10. First, the Prime Minister was given the right to include additional enterprises in the category of "public utilities" enterprises in order to restrict the rights of the workers in such enterprises in regard to acts connected with labor disputes. As a result of this revision, the Prime Minister had received the right to include any enterprise or any industry in the category of "public utilities" enterprises and to declare the labor conflicts of the workers in such enterprises illegal.

##### UNITED STATES REPLY

The new procedure for the designation of emergency public welfare industries is not an additional provision but replaces the old procedure which was unworkable in practice. The authority of the Prime Minister to designate such industries is strictly limited to those "the stoppage of which will seriously affect the national economy or seriously endanger the daily life of the general public" and may be exercised only with approval of the National Diet. Even after such designation, work stoppages are forbidden only for a 30-day period after a request for mediation to the labor relations committee.

#### REFERENCE: REVISED LABOR RELATIONS ADJUSTMENT LAW

##### Article 8

In this law public welfare work shall mean the following work which provides the services essential to daily life of the general public:

- a. Transportation work
- b. Post, telegraph or telephone work
- c. Work for supplying water, gas or electricity
- d. Medical treatment and public health work

The Prime Minister shall have power to designate, other than the work in any item, of the preceding paragraph, any work the stoppage of which will seriously affect the national economy or seriously endanger the daily life of the general public for a specified period of time not exceeding one year with approval of the Diet. . . .

##### Article 37

In public welfare works acts of dispute by the parties concerned should be disallowed until request for mediation under the provision of article 18, paragraph 1, items 1 to 3 has been made and 30 days have elapsed from the day the said request has been made or from the day the decision under item 4 of the same paragraph or request under item 5 of the same paragraph has been made, provided that such disallowance shall not apply to act of dispute at the works where acts of dispute have already been in progress even if the said works be designated as public welfare works pursuant to the provisions of article 8, paragraph 2.

As regards a public welfare work, in the event that a mutually acceptable proposal for settlement provides for continued negotiation on various issues, acts of dispute concerning the issues shall be disallowed until the prerequisites set forth in paragraph 1 have again been met.

##### U.S.S.R. STATEMENT

11. Secondly, a very important provision prohibiting the employer from discharging workers or discriminating against them from taking part in labor conflicts had been deleted from the Labor Relations Adjustment Law. Thus employers had received the right to discharge workers or discriminate against them because of their participation in labor conflicts.

##### UNITED STATES REPLY

The statement of the Soviet representative is completely misleading. The elimination of the blanket exemption in the Labor Relations Adjustment Law simply removes special protection from illegal or violent strike actions. Article 7 of the revised Trade Union Law now states "the employer shall be disallowed . . . to discharge or give discriminatory treatment to a worker . . . for his having performed proper acts of a trade union." It is clearly understood in Japanese law that a legal strike is contained within the category of "proper acts of a trade union."

**REFERENCE: REVISED LABOR RELATIONS  
ADJUSTMENT LAW****Article 40**

The employer shall be disallowed to discharge or give discriminatory treatment to worker ~~for having performed acts of dispute or~~ for the testimony he made at the proceedings of adjustment of labor dispute under this law, ~~provided that this shall not apply when agreed to by the Labor Relations Committee.~~ (Deletions referred to in Soviet statement are indicated by canceled type.)

**REFERENCE: REVISED TRADE UNION LAW****Article 7**

The employer shall be disallowed to do the following practices:

(1) To discharge or give discriminatory treatment to a worker by reason of his being a member of a trade union, for his having tried to join or organize a trade union or for his having performed proper acts of a trade union; or to make it a condition of employment that the worker must not join or must withdraw from a trade union. . . .

**U.S.S.R. STATEMENT**

12. Third, there had been introduced additional provisions prohibiting workers from engaging in labor conflicts during a period established for the settlement of the differences with the employer in respect to the interpretation of the agreement reached, as well as a number of other restrictive provisions.

**UNITED STATES REPLY**

This statement apparently refers to article 37 of the revised Labor Relations Adjustment Law which provides that in the event that the 30-day "cooling off" period in a public welfare industry has resulted in an agreement, any conflict on interpretation or in further negotiation shall be treated as a new dispute with an additional 30-day "cooling off" period required prior to acts of dispute. This provision is aimed at preventing continuous dispute tactics which have been utilized by minority elements in the past to keep industrial relations in a constant state of turmoil and should assist the achievement and maintenance of stable labor-management agreements. This provision may be invoked only by prior mutual agreement of both parties.

**REFERENCE: REVISED LABOR RELATIONS  
ADJUSTMENT LAW****Article 37**

In public welfare works acts of dispute by the parties concerned should be disallowed until request for media-

tion under the provision of article 18, paragraph 1, items 1 to 3 has been made and 30 days have elapsed from the day the said request has been made or from the day the decision under item 4 of the same paragraph or request under item 5 of the same paragraph has been made, provided that such disallowance shall not apply to act of dispute at the works where acts of dispute have already been in progress even if the said works be designated as public welfare works pursuant to the provisions of article 8, paragraph 2.

As regards a public welfare work, in the event that a mutually acceptable proposal for settlement provides for continued negotiation on various issues, acts of dispute concerning the issues shall be disallowed until the prerequisites set forth in paragraph 1 have again been met.

**U.S.S.R. STATEMENT**

13. Fourth, besides other repressions, a worker who did not abide by these provisions might be subjected to a fine of ¥100,000, that is a sum exceeding the yearly wage of a Japanese worker.

**UNITED STATES REPLY**

There is no provision in the Labor Relations Adjustment Law for penalizing individual workers ¥100,000. Such penalty, which is provided in article 39, applies only to employers, labor or employer organizations, and outsiders who violate the 30-day "cooling off" required in public welfare industries. It cannot be contended that this fine is onerous when applicable to a labor organization as a whole.

**REFERENCE: REVISED LABOR RELATIONS  
ADJUSTMENT LAW****Article 39**

In case there is a contravention as under article 37, the employer or his organization, or the laborers' organization or other persons or organization who are responsible for such contravention shall be subject to a fine not exceeding 100,000 yen.

The regulations of the preceding paragraph shall when such employer or such organization or such labor organization who are responsible are juridical persons, apply to the trustees or directors or other officials discharging official duties of a juridical person. In case such persons, parties, or organizations are not juridical persons, the regulations shall apply to the representatives or some other officials discharging official duties.

The total fine imposed for one case of dispute shall not exceed 100,000 yen.

When applying the regulations of Paragraph 1 the dissolved juridical persons, or the employer's organization or the labor union who are not juridical persons, or organizations of the parties in dispute, or other bodies, shall be considered as still in existence.



**Revised Trade Union Law****U.S.S.R. STATEMENT**

15. As regards the revised Trade Union Law, Mr. Panyushkin continued, the new law had introduced provisions regarding the structure of the Labor Relations Committees as a result of which these Committees had been turned into government agencies under the Labor Ministry (chapter 4, article 19, and other articles). . . .

**UNITED STATES REPLY**

The functions of the Labor Relations Committee are twofold: Peaceful settlement of disputes and enforcement of the protective provisions of the Trade Union and Labor Relations Adjustment Laws. In the former function, the tripartite character of the committee has been fully maintained and labor's interests are completely safeguarded. In the latter function, its quasijudicial and operational nature have required a governmental rather than the tripartisan approach. In both functions, the committees are operationally independent and cannot be overruled by the Labor Ministry.

**REFERENCE: REVISED TRADE UNION LAW****Article 19**

1. Labor Relations Committees shall be set up consisting of equal number of persons representing employers, workers and public interest.

2. The Labor Relations Committee shall consist of the Central Labor Relations Committee, the Maritime Central Labor Relations Committee, Prefectural Labor Relations Committees and Local Maritime Labor Relations Committees.

3. The members and the staffs of a Labor Relations Committee as provided in this Law shall be regarded as staffs engaged in official business under laws and ordinances.

4. Matters relating to Labor Relations Committees other than those laid down in this Law shall be fixed by a Cabinet Ordinance.

5. The Central Labor Relations Committee shall be under the jurisdiction of the Labor Minister.

6. The Central Labor Relations Committee shall be composed of seven members representing employer (hereinafter referred to as "employer members"), seven members representing labor (hereinafter referred to as "labor members"), and seven members representing the public interest (hereinafter referred to as "public members").

7. The Labor Minister shall appoint the employer members in accordance with the recommendations of the employers' organizations, the labor members with the recommendations of trade unions and the public members with the agreement of the employer members and the labor members.

8. Incompetent and quasi-incompetent persons and one who has been sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment and still under the execution of the sentence cannot be a member. When a member shall become disqualified as a result of this provision, he shall automatically be retired.

9. As to appointment of the public members, three or more of them shall not belong to the same political party. When a public member shall have by his own actions disqualified himself as a result of this provision, he shall automatically be retired.

10. In case the Labor Minister recognizes that a member of the Central Labor Relations Committee cannot perform his duties by reason of mental and physical defects or that a member has violated his duties in performing his functions or is guilty of misconduct as a member, the Labor Minister may discharge the said member with the approval of the Central Labor Relations Committee.

11. The term of office of the members shall be one year, provided that substitute members filling a vacancy shall remain in office during the remaining term of the predecessor.

12. The members may be re-appointed.

13. The members shall continue to perform their duties until their successor has been appointed.

14. Members shall receive such salaries, allowances and other pays as are fixed separately by laws and compensation for expenses necessary to perform their duties as fixed by a Cabinet Ordinance.

15. There shall be chairmen in the Central Labor Relations Committee.

16. The chairman shall be elected by all members from among the public members.

17. The chairman shall preside over the businesses of the Central Labor Relations Committee.

18. When the chairman has been prevented from performing his duties, one who has been elected according to the provision of Paragraph 16 shall perform the businesses of the chairman in lieu of the chairman, and when the chair has become vacant, a new chairman shall be elected in accordance with the provision of the same paragraph.

19. A Business Bureau shall be established in the Central Labor Relations Committee to handle the administrative affairs of the Committee, and the Business Bureau shall have a Director and necessary staffs appointed by the Labor Minister with approval of the chairman.

20. The provisions of this Article shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the Prefectural Labor Relations Committees; provided that the authorities of the Labor Minister shall be performed by the Governor and the Committee shall be composed of five employer members, five labor members and five public members; and two or more of the public members shall not belong to the same political party.

21. As regards the seamen covered by the Seamen's Law (Law No. 100, 1947), the functions of the Central Labor Relations Committee, the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee, and the Labor Minister or the Prefectural Governor as provided for in this Law shall be performed respectively by the Maritime Central Labor Relations Committee, the Maritime Local Labor Relations Committee and the Transportation Minister; and the provisions concerning the Central Labor Relations Com-

mittee and the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the Maritime Central Labor Relations Committee and the Maritime Local Labor Relations Committee; provided, however, that "Prefectures" shall read as "Areas under the jurisdiction of the Maritime Transportation Bureaus".

#### Article 24

Only the public members of the Labor Relations Committee shall participate in the adjudication of cases arising under Articles 5, 7, 11 and 27 and Article 42 of the Labor Relations Adjustment Law; provided, however, that this shall not preclude labor members and employer members from participating in hearings held prior to a decision.

#### U.S.S.R. STATEMENT

15. . . . These government labor committees had received the right to interfere directly and control all the activities of trade unions and, besides that, to determine the question of the "constitutionality" of trade unions.

#### UNITED STATES REPLY

The statement that these committees have the "right to interfere directly and control all activities of trade unions and, besides that, to determine the question of 'constitutionality' of trade unions" is utter misrepresentation. The committees merely have the function of inspecting the written constitution of each union to assure that the requirements of FEC-045/5 ensuring democratic internal practices are contained therein, namely a provision for the election of officers and standing committeemen by direct secret elections, annual general meetings, open financial reports, protection of individual members against discrimination within the union, secret ballot for strike votes, and majority vote for revision of the union constitution. In these matters the committees do not go beyond the union constitution, the enforcement of which is left to the members themselves, with court action on the members' initiative only where their constitutional rights have been violated. The only other function of the committees is to investigate compliance with the requirement that the union is not dominated by the employer.

#### REFERENCE: REVISED TRADE UNION LAW

##### Article 5

Unless the trade union has submitted evidence to the Labor Relations Committee and proved that it is in compliance with the provisions of Article 2 and Paragraph 2 of this Article, the trade union shall not be eligible to participate in the formal procedures provided in this

Law and the Labor Relations Adjustment Law (Law No. 25, 1948) and to avail itself of the remedies provided therein. Provided that nothing herein shall be construed so as to deny any individual worker the protection accorded by Clause 1 of Article 7.

2. The constitution of the trade union shall include provisions provided for in each of the following clauses:

(1) Name.

(2) Address of the main office.

(3) Members of a trade union besides a federated trade union (hereinafter referred to as "local union") shall have the right to participate in all affairs of the trade union and the right to be rendered equal treatment.

(4) In no event shall any one be disqualified for union membership because of race, religion, sex, social status or family origin.

(5) The officials of a local union shall be elected by secret ballot directly by the members, and the officials of a federation or a national union may be elected by secret ballot directly by the members of the local union or by delegates elected directly by secret ballot of the members of the local union.

(6) General meeting shall be held at least once every year.

(7) Financial report showing all sources of revenues and expenses, names of main contributors and present financial status shall be made public to the members at least once every year, together with certification of its accuracy by a professionally competent auditor appointed by the members.

(8) No strike action shall be started without the decision made by secret ballot either directly by a majority of members voting or directly by a majority of delegates voting directly elected by secret ballot by all members.

(9) No constitution of a local union shall be revised except by a majority support by direct secret ballot of the members. No constitution of a national union or a federation shall be revised except by a majority support by direct secret ballot of the members of the local union or of the delegates directly elected by secret ballot by all members.

#### U.S.S.R. STATEMENT

16. According to the new law, the Central Labor Relations Committee, which was directly under the Labor Ministry, had received the right to reject and modify the decisions adopted by the local labor relations committees. It was absolutely clear that this new system of organization for labor relations committees, in which the role of the representatives of the workers' organizations had been reduced to nothing, could not secure the protection of the workers' interests.

#### UNITED STATES REPLY

The Central Committee can overrule local committees only on judicial questions, a provision which is indispensable if uniform interpretation of labor law is to be fostered and legal chaos avoided.

**REFERENCE: REVISED TRADE UNION LAW***Article 25*

The Central Labor Relations Committee shall have authority to perform the functions prescribed under the provisions of Articles 18, 20, 26, and 27. The Central Labor Relations Committee may assume initial jurisdiction in all cases of conciliation, mediation, arbitration, and adjudication of cases which cover two or more prefectures or which present issues of national import.

2. The Central Labor Relations Committee may review the adjudications of the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee pursuant to the provisions of Articles 5, 7 and 27 with full authority to reverse, accept, or modify such adjudications, or it may reject appeal for review. Such review shall be initiated by the Central Labor Relations Committee or by appeal of either party from the adjudication of the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee.

**U.S.S.R. STATEMENT**

18. Furthermore, according to Article 2, Section 1, several categories of Japanese workers were prohibited from joining trade unions. According to press reports, the adoption of this amendment to the law had deprived 30,000 workers of their right to join trade unions.

**UNITED STATES REPLY**

The "workers" prohibited from joining trade unions by the revision noted are supervisory employees. Such exclusion is necessary to prevent employer domination of the workers' organizations.

**REFERENCE: REVISED TRADE UNION LAW***Article 2*

Trade unions under the present law shall be those organizations, or federations thereof, formed autonomously and substantially by the workers for the main purpose of maintaining and improving the conditions of work and for raising the economic status of the workers, provided that this rule shall not apply to those:

(1) Which admit to membership officers, workers at the supervisory post having direct authority to hire, fire, promote or transfer, workers at the supervisory post having access to confidential information relating to the employers' labor relations plans and policies so that their official duties and obligations directly conflict with their loyalties and obligations as members of the trade union concerned and other persons who represent the interest of the employer.

(2) Which receive the employers' financial support in defraying the organizations' operational expenditures. Provided that this shall not prevent the employer from permitting workers to confer or negotiate with him during working hours without loss of time or pay or to the em-

ployer's contribution for welfare funds; or benefit and similar funds which are actually used for payments to prevent or relieve economic misfortune or accident; or to the furnishing of minimum office space.

(3) Whose objects are confined to mutual aid work or other welfare work.

(4) Which principally aim at carrying on political or special movement.

**U.S.S.R. STATEMENT**

19. Moreover, for the violation of the provisions of this law severe repression measures had been established, including imprisonment for a period up to one year, and a fine up to ¥100,000.

**UNITED STATES REPLY**

The citation of the penal provisions in the Trade Union Law is completely inaccurate. None of the penal provisions in this law, whether fine or imprisonment, apply to workers or unions, but apply to government officials who violate official secrets, persons who interfere with Labor Relations Committee proceedings and employers who violate fair practice provisions of the law. Method of enforcement for unions violating the law is through their disqualification for assistance or protection through procedures established by the law.

**REFERENCE: REVISED TRADE UNION LAW***Article 27*

Whenever a complaint is filed that an employer has violated the provision of Article 7 with a Labor Relations Committee, the Labor Relations Committee shall make an immediate investigation and if it is deemed necessary shall have a hearing of the issues on the merits of the complaint. Such investigation and hearing shall follow the Rules of Procedures prescribed by the Central Labor Relations Committee in accordance with the provision of the preceding Article, and at such hearing, sufficient opportunity to present evidence and cross-examine the witnesses shall be given to the employer concerned as well as the complainants.

2. At the conclusion of the hearing provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Labor Relations Committee shall make a finding of fact and issue its order in accordance therewith either granting in full or in part the relief sought by the complainants or dismissing the complaint. Such findings of facts and such order shall be in writing, and a copy thereof shall be served on the employer concerned and the complainants. Such order shall be in full force and effect from the date of service. Proceeding under the provisions of this paragraph shall be in accordance with the Rules of Procedures prescribed by the Central Labor Relations Committee as provided for in the preceding Article.

3. In case the employer received the order of the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee according to the provision of the preceding paragraph, he may within a period of 15 days file a request for review by the Central Labor Relations Committee. However, such request shall not



have the effect of staying the order and it shall lose its force and effect only when the Central Labor Relations Committee reverses or modifies it as a result of review in accordance with the provision of Article 25.

#### Article 28

In case of violation of the order of the Labor Relations Committee when all or a part of the said order has been sustained by the fixed judgment of the court in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, those who commit such violation shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand yen, or to both.

#### Article 29

Those who contravene the provision of Article 23 shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand yen.

#### Article 30

Those who contravene the provisions of Article 22 and fail to present reports or make false reports or fail to submit the books or papers or contravene the provisions of the same Article and fail to present themselves or refuse, obstruct or evade the inspection under the provision of the same Article shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand yen.

#### Article 31

1. When the deputy, co-habitant, employees, or others engaged for work of a juridical person or a person contravene the provisions of the first portion of the preceding Article, in connection with the business of a juridical person or of a person, the said juridical person or person shall not be immune from penalty on the ground of not having given order for such contravention.

2. The provisions of the first portion of the preceding Article shall apply to the directors, managers or other officers who execute the business of the juridical person in case the employer is a juridical person and to the legally fixed deputy in case the employer is a minor or a person adjudged incompetent; provided that this rule shall not apply to a minor that has the same capacity as an adult in the performance of business.

#### Article 32

In case an employer has violated the order of the Court under the provision of Paragraph 5 of Article 27, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand yen (if the order concerned requires for positive action, the total amount of money made by multiplying one hundred thousand yen by the number of days of noncompliance, may be assessed as a fine). The same rule shall apply to the case when an employer has violated the order of the Labor Relations Committee which has become fixed according to the provision of Paragraph 7 of Article 27.

#### Article 33

The liquidator of a trade union which is a juridical person who has violated any of the provisions of the Civil Code which are set out in Article 12 of this Law and violations of which are made punishable by Article 84 of the Civil Code shall be subject to the same fine of the same extent and amount as provided for in the said Article of the Civil Code.

2. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the representative of a trade union which is a juridical person when such representative failed to register changes in the matters registered concerning the said juridical person as provided in ordinance as set out in Paragraph 2 of Article 11 of this Law.

## U.S. Protests Yugoslav Currency Conversion in Trieste

[Released to the press July 14]

*Text of note from the Secretary of State to the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Federal People's Republic, Mr. Milenko Filipovic, handed to him by Mr. Llewellyn E. Thompson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, July 14, 1949:*<sup>1</sup>

July 14, 1949

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and refers to the letter dated July 2, 1949, and transmitted by the Yugoslav Government to the Secretary General of the United Nations on July 6, 1949, concerning the loan by the Yugoslav Government of five hundred million dinars to the military administration of the Yugoslav Army for the Yugoslav Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste for the purpose of replacing the medium of exchange of the Zone with Yugoslav dinars.

The United States Government must again reject the Yugoslav allegations that the Allied Military Government in the United States-United Kingdom Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste has violated the Italian Peace Treaty through the conclusion of certain agreements with the Italian Government. These and similar charges have been made by the Yugoslav Government on previous occasions and have been brought to the attention of the Security Council of the United Nations which failed to sustain them. The United States and the United Kingdom Governments have set forth in detail and explained at length the nature of the agreements between Allied Military Gov-

<sup>1</sup> Text of U.S. note was also released as U.N. doc. S/1350 of July 14, 1949; the Yugoslav note of July 2, 1949, was released as U.N. doc. S/1348 of July 5, 1949.

ernment of the United States-United Kingdom Zone and the Italian Government. These agreements have been demonstrated to be in conformity with the provisions of the Italian Peace Treaty and indispensable to assure the well-being of the inhabitants of the United States-United Kingdom Zone. The United States Government deplors the fact that the Yugoslav Government continues to put forward these charges which upon objective examination have been demonstrated to be groundless.

In the course of the earlier discussion of the Yugoslav charges concerning the administration of the United States-United Kingdom Zone it was pointed out on several occasions that it is, in fact, the Military Administration in the Yugoslav Zone of the Free Territory that has violated the Treaty and has followed a policy clearly calculated to tie the Yugoslav Zone ever more closely to Yugoslavia. The recently announced currency conversion represents an additional move in this direction which can have the result only of further integrating the Yugoslav Zone into the Yugoslav economy.

The United States Government has not failed to note the statement of the Yugoslav authorities that they have been unable to reach agreement with the Italian Government upon the supply of Italian lira to the Yugoslav Zone, Free Territory of Trieste, in accordance with Article 11 of Annex VII of the Peace Treaty. Inasmuch as the Yugoslav authorities have not followed the procedures provided in the Treaty of Peace for the settlement of such questions, this statement cannot be accepted as a valid explanation for their unilateral action in introducing the dinar into the Zone under their temporary military administration.

The United States Government has previously recommended a solution of the Trieste question in the interests of international stability and the well-being of the inhabitants of the area and deplors any action which adds to the difficulty of achieving such a solution.

## Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation With Italy Enters Into Force

*Statement by Secretary Acheson*

[Released to the press July 13]

The treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Italy is expected to enter into force within the next few days. This treaty, concluded in conformity with the Department's general pro-

gram for governing economic relations with other countries through new and comprehensive instruments responsive to modern economic conditions, was signed at Rome on February 2, 1948. It was approved by the Senate on June 2, 1948, and ratified by the President on June 16, 1949. Two days later, on June 18, 1949, President Einaudi of Italy signed a law approving the treaty on behalf of his government. It is expected that the ratifications will be exchanged at Rome on or about July 15.

I have no doubt that this treaty will contribute effectively to the development of closer relations with Italy. It is based firmly upon the liberal principles of economic intercourse which we uphold and contains sound and reasonable provisions well designed to stimulate a mutually advantageous flow of capital and technology, which is in line with the basic objectives of the Point-4 program.

## Bizonal Scrap Agreement

[Released to the press July 15]

The Department of State announced on July 15 that an agreement was recently concluded between the United States and the United Kingdom authorizing their Military Governors in Germany to suspend from time to time the provision that the price of scrap exported from Western Germany shall be uniform to all buyers, which is contained in paragraph 11 of article II of the U.S.-U.K. Ferrous Scrap Agreement of September 30, 1948.<sup>1</sup> Under this authority, the Military Governors have lifted their control over the export price of steel scrap, effective July 13, 1949, and until further notice. This change will not affect current contracts except insofar as such contracts may provide for renegotiation of price.

## Location for Allied High Commission

[Released to the press in Berlin by British Military Government Headquarters July 8]

The following joint communiqué was issued after a meeting held at Bonn on Friday, July 8, 1949, at which General Sir Brian Robertson was in the chair and the following were present with their advisers.

Mr. John McCloy, United States Military Governor and High Commissioner designate.

Lieut. General F. J. C. Noiret, French Deputy Military Governor.

M. Rivain, representing M. Francois Poncet, French High Commissioner designate.

<sup>1</sup> BULLETIN of Oct. 10, 1948, p. 467.

The following decisions were taken:

One. The decision of the Parliamentary Council that the provisional seat of the federal government shall be at Bonn was noted. It was recognized that the choice of the seat of the federal government is matter for German decision.

Two. In view of this decision, immediate preparations will be made to provide accommodation, communications and other necessary facilities for the Allied High Commission in the area adjacent to Bonn.

Three. Provisionally and subject to confirmation by the Allied High Commission, the following limits will define the area to be fixed in accordance with Article Two, Paragraph 3 of the Charter of the Allied High Commission:

Sieg River from its junctions with the Rhine to autobahn bridge S. E. of Siegburg-Frankfurt-Cologne autobahn from Sieg River bridge to French zonal border near Rederscheid—zonal border to Adendorf—Stadt Meckenheim—thence north along railway to its junction with border of Stadtkreis Bonn just north of Duisdorf—border of Stadtkreis Bonn to Rhine River.

Four. In view of the preparations to be made the meeting expressed its appreciation for the announcement made by the Belgian Government on 13th June, 1949 and confirmed the exception made regarding the residence of the General commanding the Belgian Corps and six houses required for his immediate staff.

Five. A small joint staff will be established forthwith in the area to take charge of the administrative preparations. The principal representatives will be:

U.K.: Brigadier C. H. Montague, OBE;

U.S.: F. Herman Schroeder;

French: Lt. Col. Gridel.

Six. The area will not be subdivided into sectors—for convenience accommodation will be arranged as far as possible in a certain general area with Stadtkreis Bonn generally reserved for German facilities and accommodation. The Hotel Petersberg, at least for the initial period, will be the site of the Headquarters Allied High Commission.

Seven. Preparations will be made at Whan Airfield to enable it to take the air traffic required for the federal capital.

#### Radio in U.S. Zone of Germany—Continued from page 85

Where some men exist who will thus fight to get facts to the public, there is hope that the idea of responsible freedom of expression will take deep root and that democratic radio will be protected by the Germans themselves as one of the means by which men remain free.

## Agreement on Principles of Intra-European Payments System for 1949-50

[Released to the press by ECA July 7]

### Features of the Agreement

The Council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, on July 2, reached unanimous agreement on the principles upon which the intra-European payments system for 1949-50 shall be based. The Council has directed the Joint Trade and Intra-European Payments Committee of the OEEC to submit to the Council, by July 20, 1949, a draft of an agreement based on these principles. W. Averell Harriman, United States special representative, participated in the deliberations of the OEEC which led to the present agreement in principle and presented during the course of these deliberations the views of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

It is the view of ECA that the principles upon which agreement has been reached make possible an advance towards breaking down the bilateral trade and payments practices which have become so prevalent in the postwar economic relations of the participating countries. It is also expected that increased flexibility in intra-European payments arrangements will increase the competitive efforts of the participating countries in their trade with one another with all the attendant advantages which such a philosophy implies.

The principal features of the agreement reached by the OEEC are as follows:

1. Twenty-five percent of all drawing rights extended by the European creditors to their debtors will be freely usable anywhere in the ERP area. The actual use of these drawing rights will determine the distribution of the corresponding ECA conditional aid. The remaining 75 percent of drawing rights will have characteristics similar to those of the drawing rights established under the plan for the year 1948-49.

2. Provision has been made for the extension of \$87.5 million of long-term credits by Belgium to the United Kingdom, France, and The Netherlands in the event that these credits are needed. This represents a significant and important contribution on the part of Belgium, which has already extended important credits to other participants in the postwar period.

3. The Council has also requested that safeguards be provided in the draft agreement for a healthy expansion of intra-European trade. It is the purpose of this provision to insure the abandonment of those restrictive trade practices which do not correspond to the increasing degree of freedom to be achieved in the payments system for 1949-50.

In the opinion of ECA, the principles upon which the intra-European payments system for



1949-50 is to be based represent substantial progress over the principles and methods employed in the year 1948-49. The adoption of last year's plan was dictated by the necessity of maintaining and expanding a useful trade among the participants. The urgency and importance of the task were such that it was necessary to devise a scheme which corresponded to the trade and payments policies and practices prevailing at that time. It was recognized, however, that these policies and practices were not those suitable to a multilateral trade and payments system which it is the purpose of ECA to foster. At this juncture in the recovery progress of Europe, ECA and the participating nations believed that a first step should be taken to break away from the rigid bilateralism of the first year's plan. It has been possible with the cooperation and understanding of all participants to take this first step towards the goal of multilateralizing of trade and payments within Europe.

The Administrator on July 7 formally advised the OEEC of his willingness to extend conditional aid in accordance with the principles agreed upon by the OEEC. The text of the Administrator's statement is as follows:

**Statement by the Administrator for Economic Cooperation**

*7 July 1949*

The Administrator for Economic Cooperation is pleased to take note of the decision of the Council of the OEEC regarding a new Intra-European Payments Plan, and believes that this decision constitutes a significant step toward the reestablishment of European trade on a sound basis. Last April the Organization was advised that this Administration attaches great importance to the encouragement and intensification of competition among European sellers and that the new payments agreement should be designed to contribute to this result. The decision of the Council that a quarter of the drawing rights received by each country will be made available in the form of whatever European currencies that country desires means that the pattern of trade need not be rigidly determined in advance by governmental decisions. Buyers can be given broader freedom than they have hitherto possessed to choose freely between competing sellers. This broader freedom of choice for buyers is a necessary condition for competition among sellers. It is the profound conviction of this Administration that more intensive competition, if it materializes, will exert a healthy downward pressure on costs and prices and will thus contribute both to the increase of European productivity and to the improvement of Europe's ability to earn dollars.

The achievement of freer competition within

Europe requires not only that monetary arrangements permit buyers to exercise freedom of choice but also that narrow quantitative restrictions of trade be eliminated. The Administrator is pleased to note that this principle is recognized in the decision of the Council which paves the way for prompt drastic action to eliminate these barriers to European trade. Such action is especially necessary with respect to restrictions of imports by those countries that are creditors in their trade with Europe and the sterling area.

The Administrator is well aware that these creditor countries of Europe will be exposed to a real risk both by the new payments arrangements and by measures to remove the quantitative limitations on imports. Broadly, the risk is that if such a country turns out to have a weak competitive position in relation to the other participants, it will fail to receive the expected amount of conditional aid from this Administration. Such economic risk necessarily accompanies effective competition and, in the judgment of this Administration, the Council made a wise decision when it decided that these risks should be assumed.

Europe's most intractable economic problem is its dollar deficit. The deficit can be eliminated only if the participating countries earn more dollars from the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Accordingly this Administration's statement to the Organization concerning the broadening of competition through the payments plan also emphasized the necessity of providing the participating countries with the incentive to earn dollars from the Western Hemisphere rather than from one another. The new payments plan makes it possible for any participating country, by expanding its European exports or, in some cases, by restricting its European imports, to increase its ECA aid by as many dollars as it could earn from a corresponding increase of exports to the dollar area. For this reason, it is essential that efforts to develop surpluses in their trade with the rest of Western Europe and the sterling area should not divert the participating countries from the basic task of expanding exports to the Western Hemisphere.

The Administrator attaches especial importance to the provision in the Council's decision for a periodic review of the operation of the payments plan. The objectives referred to above define two criteria that should be applied in these reviews. The first is the extent to which, and the rapidity with which, the greater flexibility of the payments plan and the removal of quantitative restrictions on trade are successful in creating a far freer and more competitive European market. The second is the effectiveness of freer trade and payments within Europe in promoting European exports to the dollar area. Accordingly, the periodic review should cover not only the machinery of the payments plan but the commercial policies of the several governments, as well. It is hoped that the Organization will be satisfied with nothing less

## Twenty-eighth Lend-Lease Report Transmitted to Congress

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am transmitting herewith the Twenty-eighth Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations.

This Report contains in Appendix V a "Report on Lend-Lease Fiscal Operations" prepared by the Treasury Department and submitted to the Secretary of State in accordance with Executive Order 9726. The period covered is from March 11, 1941 through March 31, 1949.

A settlement agreement was signed with Czechoslovakia on September 16, 1948, and appears in this Report as Appendix I.

Two agreements with France relating in part to Lend-Lease matters were signed on March 14, 1949. The texts appear in this Report as Appendices II and III. Under the terms of these agreements residual financial accounts and shipping matters arising out of Lend-Lease and other operations during and immediately after the war were finally agreed upon and settled in accordance with the principles set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding between France and the United States Regarding Settlement for Lend-Lease, Reciprocal Aid, Surplus War Property and Claims, signed on May 28, 1946, and published in the Twenty-third Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations.

A settlement of wartime claims and accounts between the United States and Canada was signed on March 14, 1949 by means of an agreement contained in an exchange of notes, which appear in this Report as Appendix IV.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 15, 1949.

## Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for Fiscal 1950<sup>1</sup>

Of the funds appropriated to the President, \$125,000,000 is estimated for continued assistance to the Republic of Korea. Legislation authorizing a program of assistance to Korea in the fiscal year 1950 is now before the Congress.

For the Department of State \$30,800,000. This request includes \$14,800,000 for the settlement of Swiss war damage claims; and \$12,830,000 for international information and educational activities, the major part of which is for the construction and improvement of facilities for international radio broadcasting. Estimates of \$3,150,000 are submitted to cover costs of retroactive

than a drastic freeing of trade within Europe, the end of efforts by governments to protect or increase their European trade surpluses, and the intensification of the drive to export to the Western Hemisphere.

It is in the light of the foregoing considerations that the Administrator agrees to grant an appropriate proportion of ECA aid to the participating countries during the forthcoming year in the form of conditional aid in accordance with the principles adopted by the Council. In making this decision it is the Administrator's understanding that the Organization's periodic review of the working of the plan will be searching and that action will be taken to correct defects and weaknesses that may appear.

## Distinguished Service of Bert Hulen as Newspaper Correspondent<sup>1</sup>

*Statement by Secretary Acheson*

*[Released to the press July 13]*

I think it might be appropriate for me to say a special word about one of these distinguished men because he was what might be called the dean of the State Department Corps—Bert Hulen. He was also a friend of many years standing and a neighbor in Georgetown. As a friend, he was a gentle and kindly person. I think all of us in Georgetown will find it very difficult to get used to missing that familiar figure of Bert with his peaked cap and his walking stick and his husky dog pulling him along when he took his walk in the morning. Almost every day on my way to the Department, I used to stop and chat with him, and I shall sadly miss those morning talks.

As a correspondent, he was able, thorough, and conscientious, and a true servant of the American public. I think the word that will come to the lips of most of you when you speak of Bert Hulen is the word "honorable." He was an outstandingly honorable person. He pursued his profession in a relentless pursuit of facts and the publication of facts with no desire for the limelight and with no tendency of any sort to be spectacular, and without allowing at any moment in his long career any shadow to fall over the integrity and honor of his character. I think I speak for all of you when I say we sadly miss him. I think he stands for the ideal of the newspaper correspondent.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Hulen was killed on July 12 in India in an airplane accident.



salary increases for Foreign Service employees, and to pay salary differentials to Foreign Service Staff Officers and employees serving at posts at which extraordinarily difficult living conditions exist. The sum of \$200,000 is requested for the proposed International Claims Commission for expenses in connection with the settlement of claims of the United States Government and American nationals against foreign governments, involving property which has been nationalized or otherwise expropriated.

## Budget for National Defense and International Aid

### *Excerpt From an Address of the President<sup>1</sup>*

If we examine the items in the budget, we see, in dollar figures, the magnitude of the task which confronts this Nation in protecting the cause of peace and freedom. Over three-fourths of the budget is due to international events. Less than one-fourth arises from the domestic functions of the Government.

Let me explain to you why this is so.

The total of the whole budget today is about 42 billion dollars. Of this total, 32 billion dollars is the result either of past wars or our efforts to prevent another war. Three big items make up this 32 billion dollars.

The first is the national defense. That accounts for over 14 billion dollars. The armed services, at the start of this year, wanted a much bigger sum than that, but I cut it down to the minimum necessary for our protection and for the preservation of peace in this troubled world. It is expensive to keep up the forces necessary to prevent war, but in the long run it could be a lot more expensive not to have them.

The second big item is the cost of our international programs. They will cost this year about 7 billion dollars, and they are worth every penny of it. This sum includes the cost of the European recovery program and our occupation responsibilities. These programs have kept Western Europe out of the hands of the communists, and are helping to restore the economic and social strength of the free nations. If we were to cut these programs, it would weaken our efforts to bring about peace. That is a risk we must not take.

These two items, national defense and interna-

tional aid, add up to 21 billion dollars—more than half the budget. These are the expenditures we are making to prevent future wars. If anybody thinks it extravagant to maintain the peace, let him remember that it cost us not 21 billion dollars a year but 100 billion dollars a year to conduct the last war.

I do not believe that our defense and international expenditures will have to remain at their present high level indefinitely. I hope that they may be reduced as our program for peace takes effect. But, as of today, I regard these expenditures as the most valuable insurance we can take out against the enormous expense and the terrible loss of another war.

### Venezuela: "Little Venice" of South America—Continued from page 87

per hectare, or about \$1.50 per acre. In spite of this fact, the government is doing an excellent job in maintaining the works. In some cases it was found that the canals and laterals were of inadequate size because of failure to anticipate the peak demands of crops for water. This is not an uncommon error and corrections can be made at a nominal cost.

I prepared individual reports and recommendations for equipment and operation organizations for the consideration of the "Direccion de Obras de Riego." These reports summarized my analyses of canal and lateral capacity requirements and made recommendations on means of making improvements. I also prepared an outline for drainage studies in an area of valuable lands which are highly impregnated with salts. This is a particularly interesting matter because it demonstrates the farsightedness reclamation of lands susceptible of irrigation.

It was my impression that the Venezuelans look upon technicians from the United States with considerable respect and wish to adopt our methods in so far as possible. I also found them not lacking in ingenuity in utilizing native plants and trees in erosion and sediment-control works. For example, a nursery has been developed for mahogany trees which will be transplanted to watershed areas for erosion control and utilized as a source of lumber of which there is a scarcity in the northern part of the country.

I left Venezuela with the feeling that my efforts were very much appreciated and that my recommendations would be given full consideration and probably would be carried out.

<sup>1</sup> Delivered over the radio from the White House on July 13, 1949, and released to the press by the White House on the same date.



## PUBLICATIONS

### Recent Releases

*For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.*

**Air Force Mission to Colombia.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1893. Pub. 3470. 12 pp. 5¢.

**Agreement between the United States and Colombia—Signed at Washington Feb. 21, 1949; entered into force Feb. 21, 1949.**

**Biographic Register of the Department of State, April 1, 1949.** Pub. 3471. 423 pp. \$1.50 (paper cover).

**Biographies of Department (including U.S. Mission to United Nations) and Foreign Service personnel.**

**Establishment of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1895. Pub. 3473. 7 pp. 5¢.

**Agreement between the United States and Other Governments—Formulated at Baguio Feb. 26, 1948; entered into force Nov. 9, 1948.**

**Potatoes: Control of Exports from Canada to the United States.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1896. Pub. 3474. 4 pp. 5¢.

**Agreement between the United States and Canada—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington Nov. 23, 1948; entered into force Nov. 23, 1948.**

**Economic Cooperation With France Under Public Law 472—80th Congress.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1897. Pub. 3475. 6 pp. 5¢.

**Agreements between the United States and France—Amending Agreement of June 28, 1948—Effectuated by exchange of notes dated at Paris Sept. 21 and Oct. 8, 1948; entered into force Oct. 8, 1948; and exchange of notes signed at Paris Nov. 17 and 20, 1948; entered into force Nov. 20, 1948.**

**Headquarters of the United Nations: Loan for Construction and Furnishing.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1899. Pub. 3477. 5 pp. 5¢.

**Agreement between the United States and the United Nations—Signed at Lake Success, New York, Mar. 23, 1948; entered into force Aug. 30, 1948.**

**General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1888. Pub. 3482. 8 pp. 5¢.

**Between the United States and Other Governments, Second Protocol of Rectifications to the Agreement of October 30, 1947—signed at Geneva Sept. 14, 1948; entered into force Sept. 14, 1948.**

**Report of the Joint Brazil-United States Technical Commission, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, February 7, 1949.** International Organization and Conference Series II, American Republics 5. Pub. 3487. 321 pp. \$1.00.

Analysis of the factors in Brazil which tend to promote or retard its economic development.

**National Commission News, April-May 1949.** Pub. 3494. 14 pp. 10¢ a copy; \$1 a year domestic, \$1.35 a year foreign.

The monthly publication of the United States National Commission for UNESCO.

**Foreign Service List, April 1, 1949.** Pub. 3496. 110 pp. 30¢ a copy; \$1.50 a year domestic, \$2 a year foreign.

Includes the posts of assignment, the index of persons, and the geographic index.

**The "Point Four" Program.** Foreign Affairs Outline no. 21. Pub. 3498. 6 pp. Free.

Discussion of the philosophy, objectives, practical aspects of the Point Four program and current programs of cooperative technical assistance.

**Diplomatic List, May 1949.** Pub. 3504. 158 pp. 30¢ a copy; \$3.25 a year domestic, \$4.50 a year foreign.

Monthly list of foreign diplomatic representatives in Washington, with their addresses.

**The Current Situation in Germany.** European and British Commonwealth Series 7. [BULLETIN Reprint.] Pub. 3506. 4 pp. 5¢.

Address by Secretary Acheson made before the American Society of Newspaper Publishers on April 28, 1949.

**The U.S. Military Assistance Program.** Foreign Affairs Outline no. 22. Pub. 3507. 7 pp. Free.

Gives the background of the United States policy and details of the military aid program.

**Economic Policy and the ITO Charter.** Economic Cooperation Series 19. [BULLETIN Reprint.] Pub. 3511. 5 pp. Free.

Address by Secretary Acheson made before the National Convention of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on May 3, 1949.

**Documents and State Papers, June 1949.** Pub. 3525. 74 pp. 30¢.

With this issue, *Documents and State Papers* is being discontinued and is being combined with the BULLETIN beginning with the issue of July 4.

**The Bonn Constitution: Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany.** European and British Commonwealth Series 8. Pub. 3526. 52 pp. 15¢.

The text of the constitution is the agreed Anglo-American translation.

**The Diplomatic List, June 1949.** Pub. 3531. 159 pp. 30¢ a copy; \$3.25 a year domestic, \$4.50 a year foreign.

Monthly list of foreign diplomatic representatives in Washington, with their addresses.

**Essential Elements of Lasting Peace.** General Foreign Policy Series 12. [BULLETIN Reprint.] Pub. 3553. 3 pp. Free.

Address delivered in Little Rock, Ark., by President Truman on June 11, 1949.

# Contents

## Occupation Matters

	Page
Radio in U. S. Zone of Germany: Stations Achieving Independence. By Ruby A. Parson . . . . .	83
Labor Policy in Japan. Statement by Major General Frank R. McCoy . . . . .	107
U. S. Protests Yugoslav Currency Conversion in Trieste. . . . .	113
Location for Allied High Commission . . .	114

## The United Nations and Specialized Agencies

Excerpts From Comparative Review of Activities and Work Programmes of the U. N. and the Specialized Agencies in the Economic and Social Fields . . . . .	88
U. S. Representative on Inter-American Economic and Social Council Appointed . .	98
Paul A. Porter Appointed to Palestine Conciliation Commission . . . . .	98
National Citizens Committee for U.N. Day Named . . . . .	99
The United States in the United Nations . .	100
Major Steps Taken at ILO Conference on Trade Union Rights and Industrial Relations. . . . .	103
U. S. Delegation to Ninth Session of Ecosoc . . . . .	106

## Economic Affairs

Technical Cooperation and Economic Development in the Caribbean Area: Eighth meeting of the Caribbean Commission .	101
ECA., U.K., and The Netherlands Discuss Expansions of Foreign Crude Oil Production . . . . .	102
Third International Congress of Toponymy .	106

## Economic Affairs—Continued

	Page
Twenty-eighth Lend-Lease Report Transmitted to Congress . . . . .	117
Budget for National Defense and International Aid. Excerpt From an Address of the President . . . . .	118

## Treaty Information

Radio Frequency Plan for Western Hemisphere Adopted . . . . .	104
U. S. Protests Yugoslav Currency Conversion in Trieste . . . . .	113
Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation With Italy Enters Into Force. Statement by Secretary Acheson. . . .	114
Bizonal Scrap Agreement . . . . .	114
Agreement on Principles for Intra-European Payments System for 1949-50: Features of the Agreement . . . . .	115
Statement by the Administrator for Economic Cooperation . . . . .	116

## Technical Assistance

Venezuela: "Little Venice" of South America. By John L. Mutz . . . . .	86
--	----

## General Policy

Distinguished Service of Bert Hulen as Newspaper Correspondent. Statement by Secretary Acheson . . . . .	117
--	-----

## The Congress

Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for Fiscal 1950 . . . . .	117
--	-----

## Publications

Recent Releases . . . . .	119
---------------------------	-----

# Contributors

John L. Mutz, author of the article on Venezuela—"Little Venice" of South America, is an area engineer with the Future Planning Program of the Bureau of Reclamation.